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Time and fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The "Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

Bombay Gazette.

MORNING EDITION.

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No. 54,604.—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1908. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
SATURDAY 2-30 P.M.				
1909.				
2nd Jan	ARABIA	7903	.....	...
9th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
16th "	MARMORA	10500	.....	...
23rd "	SALSETTE	6000	INDIA	7911
30th "	PERSIA	7951	.....	...
6th Feb	SALSETTE	6000	VICTORIA	6522
13th "	ARCADIA	6903	.....	...
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
27th "	CALEDONIA	7858	.....	...
6th Mch.	MOOLTAN	9621	.....	...
13th "	EGYPT	7912	.....	...
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
27th "	ARABIA	7903	.....	...
* 31st "	BRITANNIA	6525	.....	...
3rd Apl.	MACEDONIA	10512	.....	...
10th "	PERSIA	7951	.....	...
17th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
24th "	MOREA	11000	.....	...
1st May	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9305
8th "	CALEDONIA	7858	.....	...
15th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
22nd "	EGYPT	7912	.....	...

* Intermediate Steamer. For particulars see below.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

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Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

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UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain	To sail on
KOERBER	5423	A. Foresti	1st Jan, 1909
BOHEMIA	4,282	M. Dabcevich	16th Jan. 1909
AFRICA	4,750	P. Badessich	1st Feb. 1909
PRAGA	4,000	G. Gillhuber	16th Feb. 1909
KOERBER	5,423	A. Foresti	1st Mar. 1909
BOHEMIA	4,282	M. Dabcevich	16th Mar. 1909
AFRICA	4,750	P. Badessich	1st Apr 1909
PRAGA	4,000	G. Gillhuber	16th Apr 1909
KOERBER	5,423	A. Foresti	1st May 1909
BOHEMIA	4,282	M. Dabcevich	16th May 1909
AFRICA	4,750	P. Badessich	1st June 1909

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

	Tons.	Captain	To sail about
* F. FERDINAND	6,046	E. Nitsche	28th Jan. 1909
* PERSIA	5,895	G. Bartole	28th Feb. 1909
* SILESIA	5,159	F. Radonicich	28th Mar. 1909
* VORWAERTS	5,990	B. Bednarz	27th Apr. 1909
* AUSTRIA	7,388	G. Raicich	28th May 1909

* Will call at Karachi.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE are available for two years,
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes,

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Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers Season (March April and May) all the steamers of the Direct Line will sail on their Homeward voyage first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
VORWAERTS	5,990	B. Bednarz	28th Jan. 1909.

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Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time. Route—via. about
DUMRA	1,695	Mon 28th Dec.	11 a.m. P D & C*
KOLA	1,208	Thur. 31st Dec.	9 a. m. Cutch Mandvie,
LINGA	2,171	Fri. 1st Jan.	6 a.m. (direct).

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "WAROONGA," 2,813 tons, on MONDAY, 28th Dec. calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, and Kuweit.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S.S. "KOLA," 1,205 tons, on THURSDAY, 31st Dec. calling (for Rails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Kuweit, Mahomera, and Busreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "NOWSHERA," 3,024 tons, sailing on or about 2nd Jan.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Assam, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., *Agents*, BOMBAY,
28th December, 1908.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Baretge	21st Jan. 1909
YARRA	4,142	Sellier	18th Feb. "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	18th Mar. "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,338	Guionnet	15th Apr. "
DUMBEA	5,685	Poyer	13th May "
SYDNEY	4,118	Rebufat	10th June "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the American Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	1st Jan. 1909.
ARMAND-BEHIC	6,338	Guronnet	29th Jan. 1909.

For further Particulars apply to—

L. BRICARD.
Agent.

Albert Building, Hornby Road.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Vessels	Tons.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure. 1909.
MOYORI MARU	...	J. Hands	...26th Dec.	7th Jan.
YEBOSHI MARU	...	B. Kon	... 9th Jan.	20th Jan.
TAKASAKI MARU	..	A. Mocker	...21st Jan.	2nd Feb.
CEYLON MARU	..	F. Pyne	...5th Feb.	16th Feb.

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BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct

FOR BRINDISI and VENICE (Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	D. Magazzini	15th Jan. 1909.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	L. Mancini	18th Feb. 1909.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	D. Magazzini	15th Mar. 1909.

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	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 395	Rs. 165
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BOMBAY TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
ISOHIA	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Jan. 1909.
CAPRI	6,000	D. Pelone	17th Feb. 1909.
ISCHIA	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Mar. 1909.

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HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 14,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*

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LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, Ld

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CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt)
WM. GAIR BATHBONE, Esq (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).
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Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

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THE BANK OF INDIA, LD
Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1332.

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CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... " 50,00,000

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The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C.I.E.

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GRIGNOLINO CLARET WINE in great demand, the Genuine, only Rs. 10 per dozen.

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The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm: the nervous and debilitated; and also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, ... and poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. ..... cried persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and inanimation. ..... Price 11s., or four times the quantity, 33s. per bottle.

Dr. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; weakness across the loins, Sandy or other Deposits, Discharges, and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 2s. 9d.

Dr. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled. 13½d. and 2s. 9d. per Box.

Dr. DE ROOS' PILE AND FISTULA PILLS, the only reliable remedy for these annoying and painful ailments. The first dose gives relief, and in all ordinary cases a few days only are necessary to effect a cure. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. De Roos' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER De ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

DEBILITATED and NERVOUS SUFFERERS should read the "Medical adviser," by Dr. De Roos, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Price 1s., post free from Mr. ....., Medical Publisher, 14 Great Ormond Street, London, W.C., or obtainable of the Agents by Dr. De Roos' Doctor.

Printed by TREACHER & Co. Ltd. Bombay, Byculla, Poona.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per P. & O. S.N. Company's s.s. "DEVANHA," from JAPAN, CHINA, STRAITS, and COLOMBO, also from MARSEILLES, are hereby informed of the vessel's arrival, and requested to take immediate delivery of their goods landed at No. "B" Shed, Prince's Dock.

Mr. Whittell, Lloyd's Surveyor, will attend every morning to survey damaged packages. All claims in this respect must be preferred to the Undersigned within 7 days from the date of discharge, and Bills should be presented for payment within one month from the steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No surveys will be held on bag cargo packed in single gunnies only, or on goods removed from the Landing Shed.

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent,
P. & O. S. N. Co.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO holding Austrian Lloyd's Bills of Lading per S.S. "BARBARIGO" of the Venetian S. N. Co. are REQUESTED to apply to this office for Delivery Orders and TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the VICTORIA DOCK, No. 16 Berth.

The Company's Surveyor, Captain METCALFE, will attend every morning to survey damages and all claims in this respect must be adjusted within seven days from date of discharge of the respective cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No Surveys can be allowed after the seven days, or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

APPLICATIONS for Survey must reach the Undersigned in time, so that the SURVEY can take place at latest on the morning of the Seventh Day.

R. de GALO,
Acting Agent, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, the 31st instant, and FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 1st and 2nd proximo, being Public Holidays under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY, the 31st, instant, and 1st and 2nd proximo, those days being Public Holidays under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 23rd December, 1908.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that from the 1st of January, 1909, Mr. WALTER DENSO will ACT as Agent to this Company.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. CO.,
Bombay Agency.
Bombay, 28th December, 1908.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

AN EXHIBITION will be held in the TOWN HALL. Last day for receiving pictures, February 26th. For prospectus and particulars apply to Prof. O. V. MULLER, M.A., Honorary Secretary, Elphinstone College, Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 4th proximo, till MONDAY, the 18th proximo, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board.
J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.
BOMBAY, 21ST DECEMBER, 1908.

THE BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION, LTD.

THE SHARE CERTIFICATES for the ... be ready for delivery to Share-... exchange for receipts for payments made ... TUESDAY, 22nd instant.

For The Bombay Burmah Trading Corp., Ltd.
WALLACE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Managers.
BOMBAY, 21ST DECEMBER, 1908.

BOMBAY THIRD EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, 2ND JANUARY, 1909.

OWNERS are REMINDED that ENTRY CLOSES, at 6 P.M., on MONDAY, 28th December, 1908.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.
BOMBAY, 21ST DECEMBER, 1908.

THE BOMBAY COTTON MANUFACTURING CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 5, Green Street, Fort, Bombay, on Monday the 28th December 1908 at 3 p.m. (Standard Time) to transact the following business:—

1st—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet, made up to 30th June, 1908.

2ND—To sanction the payment of a Dividend.

3RD—To elect a Director in the place of the retiring one who is eligible for re-election.

4TH—To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 28th December, 1908 to 12th January, 1909, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
JEEWANDAS & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 14th December, 1908.

JARRAHWOOD.

JARRAH Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

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Telephone No. 838.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lenses will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35,

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BOMBAY AND POONA.

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THREE PERFORMANCES EVERY NIGHT INCLUDING SUNDAY!

From 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, 10 to 11 (S. T).
With the CLEAREST, STEADIEST and LARGEST LIVING PICTURES ever shown in India.

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GRAND ATTRACTIVE PROGRAMME.
WITH LATEST NOVELTIES.

NOTICE.

Every SATURDAY a FOURTH EXHIBITION will be from 11-15 to 12-15 P.M.!

PRICES AS USUAL.

NOTE.—Any kind of refreshment can be had at the Excelsior Bar.

ALEX'S CHRONOPHONE.
GREAT PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.
Rs. 1,000 in cash.

To be given away by the ALEX'S CHRONOPHONE during the XMAS and NEW YEAR'S HOLIDAYS,
Commencing from
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ENDING
SUNDAY, the 3rd JANUARY.
For full particulars see Handbills.

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OPPOSITE THE ELPHINSTONE HIGH SCHOOL, MAIDAN.

TO-DAY,
GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
THREE PERFORMANCES EVERY NIGHT INCLUSIVE SUNDAYS,
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The Alex's Chronophone has been generally acknowleged to have the largest screen, clearest light, and steadiest Pictures in Bombay.

This Week's Programme will contain entirely new Films, comic, dramatic and realistic, ever shown in Bombay.

DON'T MISS THE OPPORTUNITY,

As these films will not be repeated again.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.—4 as. 8 as. Re. 1 & Rs. 2.

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GREEN'S RESTAURANT & GARDEN
BAND OF THE ROYAL SCOTS.

By kind permission of Col. BAMBURY and OFFICERS, the String Band of the Royal Scots will play a nice programme.

Booking for seats for the 5 rupee special English Dinner, should be done at once to avoid disappointment.

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COKY LEEKY.
FILETS OF OMFRETS FRITS TARTARE
SMALL VEAL AND HAM PIE
BARON B MOUTON A L' ECOSSAISE
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BREAD SAUCE
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MANDARINES GLACEES
PATITE PATISSERIE.

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THE SCHOOL YEAR BEGINS 7TH JANUARY.

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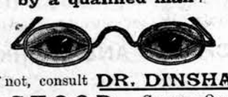
Have your Eyes been examined by a qualified man?



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Eyes will be examined (free of charge) to correct Errors of Refraction.

STOCK:—Of latest improved styles.

PRICES:—Exceedingly moderate.

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CHRISTMAS TOYS, XMAS CARDS, XMAS SWEETS, CRACKERS, NUTS and all kinds of Fruits, also large assortment of Fancy Goods, suitable for Xmas Presentation.—PHILLIPS & Co., Ltd.

CYCLES.—NEW CYCLES to clear, from Rs. 100 and upwards. One week only. 24th Dec, 1908. Cycle Exchange, 41, Medow St., Fort.

EDUCATION.—LADY living in healthy part of England and having one little girl, aged 10, would like charge of one more. Good day school. Terms moderate. Excellent references.—W, care of this Office.

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THIS IS A NEW INVENTION IN THE world of medicine. It cures with wonderful efficacy Leucoderma (white lepra), Lepra Vulgaris, and all other white spots situated on any part of the human frame. Rs. 4 for internal and external use.—A. WHITE & Co., Chemists, 6 Tollygunge Calcutta.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 650,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7 BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Newera-Eliya,
Bombay,	Tuticorin,	Camp Aden,
Madras,	Chittagong,	Steamer Point-Aden,
Karachi,	Rangoon,	Zanzibar,
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Lahore	Colombo,	Nairobi,
Amritsar,	Kandy,	Entebbe,

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

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DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY, *Manager.*

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL ..... £ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... £ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... £ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ..... £ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS ..... £ 210,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London E. C,
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

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BOMBAY, KARRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

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Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

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JAMES STEUART,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. *Manager.*

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,525,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS. £1,200,000

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HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON
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THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

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OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
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ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up) ..... Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) ..... Rs. 22,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:
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CORRESPONDENTS:
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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

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RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

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Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY. AGENT.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS ..... " 15,100,000

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BOMBAY BRANCH:—
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.
FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY *Manager.*

W. CROWDER & CO., LD.,

APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

MOTOR BOATS
and
STEAM LAUNCHES
Built and Engined.

Lighters, Rowing & Sailing Boats, &c.

Designs, Specifications and Estimates on application.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THE SALE OF Air GUNS, etc., advertised for Sale THIS DAY, by order of Messrs. R. A. Bros. and on account and at the risk of T. S. Bindra and Sons of Lyalpore, is POSTPONED until further notice.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 28th inst., at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Furniture such as sofas, chairs, cupboards, almyrahs, chest-of-drawers, iron safes, cots, writing, dressing and wash-hand tables.

1 case 80 boxes about 4,000 casino, and Tabana German cigars, landed damaged ex s.s. "Lienenfels."

At 3 p.m.

Several gent's bicycles by different makers.
1 rubber-tyred victoria.
1 rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 double-seated brougham.

SALE OF ENGLISH BOOTS, SHOES AND SHOP FURNITURE.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Receiver in suit No. 648 of 1908 (Dhunjibhai Bomanji Cooverji vs. Framji Jamsetji Valsara and another) Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Church Gate Street, Fort, opposite the Daily House, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 28th inst. at 5 p.m. (S.T.), the stock in trade of the Standard Boot and Shoe Depot with good will in one lot consisting of a large stock of English boots and shoes of black calf, brown, willow leather, kid, patent leather, glazed kid, white and brown canvas, also hockey, football, tennis, cycle boots, by different makers such as Padmore and Burns, Bostock, Lailmer, Crocket and Jones, Shelter Glover globe, Morris, etc., also Cawnpore boots and shoes for ladies, gents, boys and girls, also children's fancy boots of different sizes and qualities, glass door cupboards, tables, chairs, etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the goods are on view.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 29th inst, at 2-30 p.m. (ST.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Jairaj House, Middle Colaba, near Sassoon Docks, and next to Methi Lodge, the valuable and handsome French-polished teakwood and blackwood household furniture, also several pieces by Whabridge, Roberts, etc., such as dining table and chairs, mirrored sideboard, dinner-waggon, drawing-room suite of sofas and chairs, inlaid plushed cabinets, marble-topped pier and centre tables, lady's revolving top writing table, brass bedstead, mirror and plain door almiras, marble-topped dressing and washband tables, chest-of-drawers, baba tricycle and ghatry, sweet-toned grand piano by Schiedmayer, of Stuttgart, glassware, crockery and best plateware, table ornaments, Persian carpets, table and hanging lamps, etc., the property of W. L. Batchelor, Esq., proceeded up-country and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view

Under instructions from the Administrator General of Bombay, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 11th January next at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at their rooms, the effects of the late Mr. G. C. HOWIE, consisting of cotton and silk wearing apparels net, collars, towels, coats, trousers, shirts, iron bed with mattress, socks, napkins, boots, caps, tantalus, trunks, dressing table, cupboard, camera, glasses, gladstone bag, lamps and other odds and ends. The late Mr. W. C. COATES:—1, 44 Bore Winchester Repeater Rifle. The late PITAMBER TEJPAL:—Wearing apparels, sarries, clothes copper and brass pots and pans, cupboards, tables, chairs, safe, iron cot, vase lamps, clock, pictures and other effects. The late PETER IGNATIUS BRAGANZA:—Gold bangles, chains, ear-rings lockets, brooches, head ornaments, rings, etc.

AUCTION SALE of valuable landed properties at Matharpakadi, Mazagon and at Worli, without the Fort.

H. C. Suit No. 780 of 1908.

Abdul Hussein Mulla Cadarbhai and others ..... Plaintiffs,
vs.
Sukunbai, widow and others ..... Defendants.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the receiver appointed herein and in pursuance of the consent order made by the High Court in the above suit bearing date the 17th day of December, 1908, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction the following valuable landed properties on the days and at the time and place mentioned below.

Lot No. 1.—On THURSDAY the 21st January, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), on the premises.

Fazandari land with stables thereon situate at Mathaerpakadi at Mazagaon outside the Fort of Bombay admeasuring 239 square yards or thereabouts assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under E. Ward No. 5909—5910 and Street Nos. 29—30 and bounded in the East by the property belonging to the estate of Rajbhai Abdulalli, on the West and North by the public passage and on the south by the sweeper's passage.

Lot No. 2.—On SATURDAY, the 23rd January, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), on the premises.

Fazandari land with a house thereon situate at Mathaerpakadi, Mazagaon, outside the Fort of Bombay, admeasuring 496 3-9 square yards assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under E. Ward No. 5854 and street Nos. 26 and 30 and bounded on the East partly by the house of Kushaba Chapori and partly by the house of Haji Ismail Alana, on the West partly by the house of of Sir Agakhan and partly by the property of Manekbai, wife of Byramji Nanabhai and partly by the public passage and partly by the house of Domingo Souza and on the South by the Mathaerpakadi Road.

Lot No. 3—On THURSDAY the 28th January at 4-30 P.M., at their Rooms in Bank Street, Fort.

All that piece or parcel of vacant Batty land admeasuring 5851 1-2 square yards or thereabouts of Foras tenure situate at Worlee, outside the Fort of Bombay being part of a larger piece of land registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 9223, 9229, 9224, 9229 and 9240 and New Nos. 12170, 12172, 12784, and New Survey No. 1/3130 and whichpiece of land is bounded as follows:—That is to say on the east by the Public Cowras, on the west by the property of Anandrao Vithalrao, on the north by the moiety allotted to the estate of Ismalji Desaji and on the south by the property of Bhaskar Govind and others.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Madhavji Kamdar and Chhoanbhai, attorneys for the Receiver herein at their office at Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.
BOMBAY, 28TH DECEMBER, 1908.

GLUE MADE IN OUR OWN FACTORY

TO GLUE MERCHANTS, BOOK-BINDERS, PRINTERS AND CONTRACTORS.

WE have OPENED a FACTORY at Ahmedabad to manufacture the well-known glue on a large scale.

This glue is pure and suitable for printers and book binders for general use. A trial is solicited.

For further particulars, please apply to our Bombay firm, Messrs. KAGDI YASINBHAI RAHIMBHAI, Glue Merchants, Erskine Road, Nul Bazar, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE OF COUNTRY PIECE GOODS.

Under instructions from Khoosrul Dewcurn and Dewcurn Mulji, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 6th January, 1909, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Mr. Vulbhdass Cullandass, at the shop of Dewcurn Mulji No. 60w-mukh Gully, Mesiji Jaitha Market, the following goods manufactured by the Madhavji Dharmaji Manufactering Coy., Ltd. viz:—

22 bales bleached drills, quality No. 1725, 30 pieces in each bale.
3 bales woollen twills, quality No. 40, 30 pieces in each bale.
3 bales dock, quality No. 9, 60 pieces in each bale.
3 bales striped gin, quality No. 8, 60 pieces in each bale.
50 bales gin, quality No. 1½, 30 pieces in each bale.
2 bales denim, quality No. 3650, 60 pieces in each bale.
73 bales twill checks, quality No. 33½, 50 pieces in each bale.
4 bales dyed gin quality No. 1515A, 30 pieces in each bale.
26 bales checks, quality No. 3030, 50 pieces in each bale.
31 bales checks, quality No. 2020, 40 pieces in each bale.
3 bales China-cloth, quality No. 248, 30 pieces in each bale.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking each lot to the purchaser and the balance must be paid within 8 days and the goods should be taken delivery within that time.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
BOMBAY, 28TH DECEMBER, 1908.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed Luggage, Parcels, &c., at G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus.

In accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of Railway Act IX. of 1890, under instructions from the G. I. P. Ry. Co, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 28th December, 1908, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the abovenamed place—

A quantity of unclaimed goods, parcels, &c., &c.

MENESSE & Co.
BOMBAY, 28TH DECEMBER, 1908.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.,
Cheapest Dealers in
STATIONERY, DRAWING AND PAINTING MATERIALS
For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, etc.,
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS.
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla is a prettygood traveling companion. Better take a bottle with you when you go away from home. It may save you a long illness. And if you are not going away, keep it with you, always, in the house.

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

is the best family medicine you can have. A thorough course

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Angola 2,800 tons Captain Davies sailed on Saturday for Calcutta in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Wardha 2,551 tons Captain R Hayward, sailed on Saturday from Rangoon etc. with a general cargo.

THE steamer Abbotsford 2,351 tons Captain Scroggie sailed on Saturday for Calcutta in ballast.

THE B & P S N Co's steamer Rahmani, 1,872 tons Captain A Geddie sailed on Saturday for Jedah with a general cargo and 120 deck passengers.

THE Japan Line steamer Kageshima Maru, 3,372 tins Captain T. Arakawa sailed yesterday for Kobe etc. with a general cargo.

THE Ancher Line steamer Circassia 4,315 tons Captain C. F. Osborne, sailed on Saturday for Leverpool and Marseelles with a general cargo and passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Lhasa 750 tons Captain H McDiarmid sailed on the 25 instant for Karachi with a general cargo and passengers.

THE steamer Iran, 4,066 tons Captain T. B. Peabody, arrived in harbour on the 24th instant from Karachi in ballast.

THE steamer Baron Eldon, 2,385 tons Captain A. G. Parker, arrived in harbour on X'mas day from Port Louis with a cargo of sugar and 11 deck passengers.

THE Clan Line steamer Clan Maclean 2,952 tons, Captain W. G. Young arrived in harbour on X'mas day, from Glasgow, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Claveresk, 2,440 tons captain J. W. Urquhart arrived in harbour on the 24th instant from Cardiff with a cargo of coal and Mr. Kanfreann and family and 20 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's, steamer Dumra, 762 tons Captain A. J. Cole arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE steamer Hydra 831 tons Captain I. Siqueland arrived in harbour yesterday from Bangkok with a cargo of tember.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's, steamer Ula 3,426 tons, Captain C. E. Hodgson arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon with a general cargo.

THE Shah Line steamer Shah Ameer 1,921 tons, Captain R. Hanson arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi with a general cargo.

THE steamer Clydesdale 2,236 tons, Captain E. W. Manship arrived in harbour on Saturday evening from Karachi, with ballast.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN STREAM.

H M S Sphinx Comdr S Litchford .....Royal Navy

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Dec. 26

Abbotsford.....2352 Scroggie .....The Bombay Co
Alavi.....2324 Hill ..... B & P S N Co
Arcadia .....3574 Hayward .....P & O Co
Arabia .....4167 Leigh ...London.....2-1-09 P & O Co
Bahadur .....2936 Gubbin .....T Morrison & Co
Brand ... .1519 Evensen...W & A Graham & Co
Baron Eldon.....2385 Parker .....
Congella ... .2022 House .....R A Willis
Cintra .....1917 ...Kaselrum.....M M & Co
Caledonia . 3529 Gordon. London27-2-09 P & O S N Co
Claveresk...2440 Urquhart .....
Dumra...762 Colen .....M M & Co
Glenlie.....2650 Soane .....
Hatamet.....2584 Peters .....W & A G & Co
Ine ciava .....2572 Nicholas .....T Morrison & Co
Istrar.....2979 Jacob .....T Morrison & Co
Kilkerran .....2413 Smith .....Calcutta
Lady Gordon.... 316 Butler .....M M & Co
Lord Kelvin...2153 Moser .....K N & Co
Nairung... ...2862 Thompson .....T Morrison & Co
Naddea...1944 Autin .....M M & Co
Palinurus...300 Hickman .....R I Marine
Plassey.....4412 Notley .....Transport
Shah Najam .....2751 Foster .....Shah S N Co
Strathness.....2812 Lamont.....W & A G & Co
Sprinburn .....3173 Crosthwaite.....W & A G & Co
Seirstad.....617 Tannager.....F F .. Campbell & Co
Surada.....3409 Archdeacon .....M M & Co
Thornbeck.....2345 Shelton .....Shaw Wallace & Co
Waroonga .....1607 Bamber .....M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Dec. 26.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Clan Maclean	2952	Young	Malabar Coast	7-1-09	F Muir & Co
B Fife	2194	Harrison	...Marseilles and Hamburg	2-1-09	T Morrison & Co
C & R Othello	3327	Webster	Hull via Karachi...	26-12	F M & Co
D & E Rabenfels	2932	Probst	...Hamburg...	1-1-09	W & A G & Co
F Chanda	3951	Tieg	...Antwerp	11-1-09	M M & Co
G Naderi	1169	Gray	...P Gulf	28-12	B & P S N Co
K Falls of Monoss		Sheelston	...Mostyn Deep	1-1-09	R A Willis
N Ardgovan	2725	Johnston	Barrow-in-Furness	23-12	T M & Co
O Umvolosi	1906	Keen	.....Middlesborough...	2-1-09	W & A G & Co
P MajoriMaru	2736	Richards	...Japan	6-1-09	N Y Kaish
Q Eastville	2306	Wright	...Genoa	4-1-09	J M & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Kogeshim Maru 3373 Arakawa Kobe 27-12 N Y K
4 Shah Nasir 2555 Ranill Jeddah...2 1-09 Tajbhoy
5 Elgin ...2443 Potts ...Genoa 4-1-09 Ralli Brothers
7 Koerber 3163 Foresti Teieste 1-1-09 A L S N Co
10 & 11 City of Sparta...3339 McNeil 2-1-09 Calcutta K Nixon & Co
12 Persia...4198 Haughton.....London .....30-1-09 P & O S Co
15 Nowshera1961 Ramage...Calcutta 2-1-09 M M & Co
16 Barborigd.....2821 Giacopello ...Floria...Calcutta 21-12 R S N Co

M W D D

Iran.....4066 Peabody...Havre...9-1-09 K Nixon & Co

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
24	Iran s	Peabody	Karachi, Dec 21
	Claveresk	Urquhart ...	Cardiff, Nov 12
25	Salsette s.....	Lewellin	Aden, Dec 20
	Baron Eldon	Parker	P Louis, Dec 13
	Clan Maclean.....	Young	Glasgow, Nov 14
26	Dumra s	Cole	Karachi, Dec 25
	Clydesdale	Marship	Karachi, Dec 24
27	Shah Ameer	Hanson ...	Karachi, Dec 24
	Ula	Hodgson ...	Rangoon, Dec 11
	Hydra	Siqueland ...	Bangkok, Dec 6

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
25	Governeur s	Burmeister ...	Zanzibar, &c
	Lhasa s	McDiarmid...	Karachi
26	Silesia s	Raconocich...	Kobe, &c
	Rahmani s	Geddie.....	Jedah
	Salsette s	Lewellin	Aden
	Abbotsford s ...	Scroggie	Calcutta
	Angola s	Davies	Calcutta
	Wardha s	Hayward ...	Rangoon, &c
27	Circassia s	Osborne	Liverpool, &c
	Kageshima Maru..	Arakawa.....	Kobe, &c

The steamer Moyari Maru, for Kobe, &c, began to load on Saturday.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY].

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Buchanan, left Liverpool on the morning of the 24th instant.

The B I S N Co's steamer Chupra, arrived at Antwerp in the evening of the 23rd instant.

The B. I S N Co.'s steamer Julunga left Aden on the 25th instant.

The B I S N Co.'s steamer Co'aba left Port Said on the morning of the 26th instant.

The P and O Co's steamer Devanha with the China and Australian Mails is expected to arrive in Bombay at 8 a. m. to-day.

The Florio and Rubattino S. N. Company's steamer Dea Ildefonso from Genoa left Suez on the 25 Inst for Aden and Bombay.

DAILY EXPORTS—DEC. 26.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Circassia s—300 cwts wheat sweeping, H Canji.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Circassia s—600 cwts gingellyseed, J Facheri.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chanda s—194 bales hemp, P Bhimji.

FOR HAVRE.

Iran s—200 bales hemp, P Bhimji

FOR MOJI.

Kageshima Maru s—400 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR KOBE.

Kageshima Maru s—2,050 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR OSAKA.

Kageshima Maru s—200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

FOR Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Re. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. Cash strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

GODFREY-FAUSSETT—Dec. 4, at 2 Nottingham Place, W., the wife of Major O. G. Godfrey-Faussett, D. S. O., Essex Regt., of a daughter.

LEIGH-HUNT—Dec. 5, at 19 Eldon Road, Kensington, the wife of Gerard Robert Townshend Leigh-Hunt, of a son.

WHITTY—Dec. 2, at Tunbridge Wells, the wife of John Tarlton Whitty, Indian Civil Service, Bengal, of a son.

WILSON—Dec. 5, at 81A Elizabeth Street, Eaton Square, S. W., the wife of Capt. A. H. Hutton Wilson, Wiltshire Regt, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

MONTEATH—JONES—December 3, at the Church of St. Peter's Port, Guernsey, by the Rev. G. Lee, Rector, assisted by Canon Heywood, Secretary C. M. S. Bombay, Ruthven Grey MacLaurin Monteath, second son of the late Alexander MacLaurin Monteath, C.S.I., I. C. S., of the Broich and Duchally, Perthshire, to Mabel Minnie, eldest daughter of William J. Jones of Chez-nous, Guernsey.

CHILD—DAWSON—Dec. 5, at St. Peter's, Slinfold, Harold, eldest son of the late Charles Child, Slinfold, to Louisa Theodosia Lecky, widow of the late Mr. Robert Dawson, of Horndean, Hants., and daughter of J. W. H. Arathoon, Barrister-at-Law, Inner Temple, late of Lucknow, India.

LUCAS—DEWINTON—Dec. 3, at St. George's, Bickley, Frederick William Lucas, to Laura Jane Agnes, daughter of the late Major George Jean de Winton de Winton, 99th Regt.

SHORE—HALL—Dec. 5, at St. Mary Abbot's, Kensington, Lewis Shore, M. D., Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, to Agatha Catherine, daughter of R. Gresley Hall, D. L.

DEATHS.

ADAMS—Dec. 6, at Modra, College Road, Bromley, Kent, Jane Mann Adams (nee Parsons), wife of Peter Adams, formerly of Ceylon and Bombay, 77.

CLARK—Dec 6, at Lauriston, Beckenham, Major Charles Halford Baldwin Clark, Indian Army, son of the late Thomas Clark, of Ceylon, 39.

GOLDSMID—Dec. 7, at 13 Portman Square, Louisa Sophia, widow of the late Sir Francis Henry Goldsmid, Bart., 90.

ROUTH—Dec. 3, at Oriel Villas, Cheltenham, Louisa A, wife of Col. W. R. Routh (late Suffolk Regt.), and daughter of the late General G. B. Shakespear, Royal Artillery, 56.

SHEWELL—On 7th December, at Southsea, after an operation, Arthur Poole Shewell, Major 123rd Outram's Rifles, I.A., the beloved son of Major General H Shewell, of Cheltenham, age 41 years.

WHITBREAD—Dec. 3, at Loudham Park, Wickham Market, Col. Sir Howard Whitbread, C. B., 72.

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.

BRICARD—December 26, at Edward House, Apollo Bander, Bombay, Suzanne Bricard, the dearly loved daughter of Mr. and Mrs. L. Bricard.

MAPLA—Dec. 27, Baf Murbai, widow of the late Maneckjee Framjee Mapla and sister of the late Pallonjee Pestonjee. Funeral at 8 a. m. this (Monday) morning, from Mr. Mahimwala's bungalow near Sir Mungaldas's house, Girgaum Back Road.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

MACKIE—December 19, at Chonglong, T. E., the wife of R. D. Mackie, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

FINLAY—GRAHAM—Dec. 22, at St. Andrew's Church, Calcutta, by the Rev. Peter Milne, P. D., assisted by the Rev. D. H. Gillan, B. D., William Finlay, Nagaisuree Tea Estate, Doears, to Hannah, third daughter of James Graham, Esq., Riddingdyke, Cummertrees, Annan, Scotland.

RODDIS—GLENISTER—December 5, at St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, Frank Roddis, Indian Police, to Mabel Evelyn, only daughter of W. J. Glenister of St. Leonards-on-Sea.

DEATHS.

KING—December 10, at Ranchi, Chota Nagpur, Arthur John King, formerly Manager, Government Tea Gardens, Port Blair, Andamans.

PYNE—December 22, at the General Hospital, Calcutta, Raymond S. Pyne of Kabur Factory District Purneah, aged 78 years.

H. T. BINKS,

UNDERTAKER AND MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,

Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.

TELEPHONE NO. 947.

READ the following taken from many testimonials as to the value of

KEMP'S "CHIRETTONES,"

BETTER THAN QUININE.

Chikalda, Berar, 21-11-08.

DEAR SIRS,

Be so good as to send me 200 more of your "CHIRETTONES." The first supply has benefited my patient immensely.

Yours faithfully,
W. E. H.,
Captain.

Jajha, E. I. Ry. 20-10-08.

DEAR SIRS,

I have just got through a box of your "CHIRETTONES" and I must say they are all you claim for them in your advertisement.

Yours faithfully,
D. A. F. L.

Re. 1 per box of 100 tablets.

Jodhpur, 20-11-08.

DEAR SIRS,

During the last epidemic of Malaria here I tried your preparation "CHIRETTONES" in a large number of cases where there had been Quinine idiosyncracy. I am glad to be able to testify to its merits in a high degree as an antiperio ic and febrifuge.

Yours faithfully,
J. K. G.,
L. M. & S.

PREPARED ONLY BY

Kemp & Co Ltd

THE CHEMISTS, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 7h-11m., Sun sets, 6h 10m, High water, 2-42m., 2 50a. Low water, 9-0m., 8-34a.

The Saraswati Mills, 2, Dean Lane, 1 p. m.

Bombay Cotton Manufacturing Company, 5 Green Street, 3 p. m.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade.

Alex's Chronophone, Esplanade.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Dec. 30th, First Quarter, 11h. 9-9m. a.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Tuesday, December 29.—Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade. Alex's Chronophone, Esplanade. Municipal Standing Committee, 12-40 p.m., H. E. the Governor's Band, Promenade Concert, Town Hall, 9-30 p.m. to 11 p.m. Sun rises, 7h. 11m.; Sun sets, 6h. 11m.; High water, 3-30m., 3-53a.; Low water, 10-2m., 9-39a.

Wednesday, December 30—Billiards at Pyrke's: Weiss vs. Postwalla. Bombay Hunt, Irla, Parla Station. Sun rises, 7h. 11m.; Sun sets, 6h. 12m.; High water, 4-23m., 5-9a. Low water, 11-12m., 10-48a.

Thursday, December 31.—New Year's Eve. H. E. the Governor returns to Bombay from tour, 10 a. m. Bombay Hunt, Jackal Club. Billiard at Pyrke's—Weiss vs. Postwalla. Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade. Alex's Chronophone, Esplanade. Sun rises, 7h. 12m.; Sun sets, 6h. 12m.; High water, 5-22m., 6-36a. Low water, 0-19a.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Bhagwandin Usen, a labourcart driver, was driving along the Princess Street on Friday last, when the pole of the cart suddenly gave way. The driver fell on the road and broke his ribs. He died shortly after the accident.

FOUND ALONGSIDE THE ROAD.—A girl, about nine months' old, was found lying on the side of the Dadar Road near the Police Station. The child was sent to the Motlibai Foundling Hospital. The police are making inquiries about the mother.

SIR JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY PARSI BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.—At a meeting of the committee of the Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Parsi Benevolent Institution, Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Baronet, was elected a member of the committee in the room of Mr. Edalji Nasarvanji Setna, deceased.

A TIGER AT ANDHERI.—A tiger is said to have made his appearance in Andheri, and during the last week or so he made away with two bullocks and a calf. He attempted to pounce upon a wayfarer five or six days ago, but the man had a miraculous escape by forcing himself into a prickly bush.

BOMBAY DELEGATES TO THE INDIAN CONGRESS.—The Madras mail train last week carried away several Bombay and Gujerat delegates to attend the sittings of the Indian Congress in Madras, among whom were the Hon. Sir P. M. Mehta, the Hon. Mr. H. S. Dixit, Mr. Dinshah Edalji Watcha, the Hon. Mr. G. K. Parekh, Mr. Raghavaya Soliciter, and Mr. Harchandrai of Karachi, etc. Professor Lees-Smith accompanied the party. The Hon. Mr. G. K. Gokhale was to have proceeded to Madras from Poona.

HIGH SCHOOL, MOUNT ABU.—This school has to be congratulated on the successes it has achieved during the present year, and we wish it more success still in the future. Three boys were sent up for the Matriculation of the Bombay University and two passed. Sixteen were up for the Drawing Examination of the School of Art and seven obtained certificates. We consider these results most satisfactory for the first year of a new school.

RASH ACT.—At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, before Mr. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Tookaram Sakaram, a Hindu boy labourer in the Textile Mills, was charged with discharging an air gun against Mr. W. Marshall, carding master of the Kohinoor Mills, on Thursday last. The complainant was driving with his wife along the Parel Road, when the accused discharged the gun, the missile striking the complainant. The Magistrate convicted the accused, and remarking that his act was a rash one, ordered him to receive ten stripes.

ASSAULTING AN ENGINEER.—On Saturday at the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Patrick Robert Roller was charged with causing hurt to Mr. John Oswal Mann, a Second Engineer on boardship. The evidence showed that the complainant had asked the accused to commence work at 7 o'clock, but the latter would not do it. He was again told to start work at 9 o'clock when he got excited, and picking up an iron rod, which was lying near him, struck the engineer. The accused was convicted and sentenced to five months' rigorous imprisonment.

G. I. P. RAILWAY CHRISTMAS TREE.—The annual Christmas Tree and treat for the children of the members of the Locomotive and Carriage Shops was held in the Institute Grounds on the afternoon of the 24th instant. There was a record attendance. Punctually at 4-30 p.m. sports were held for the children, at the conclusion of which tea was served on the tennis courts to which ample justice was done by the children, who were well looked after by Mrs. Flanagan, Mrs. and Miss Murray, Mrs. Ironeof, and Mrs. Duggan, who must have had a very busy time of it, as quite 100 little ones were provided for. Then followed the distribution of toys, and the committee, Messrs. Flanagan, O'Murray, and J. Judd, are to be congratulated on the fine selection they made. During the evening the G. I. P. Band played a programme of music under the conductorship of Band Sergeant D'Souza. The evening closed with a dance in the Institute, which was well attended and kept up to midnight.

SACHIN.—Thursday, the 24th instant, being the birthday of H. H. the Nawab Saheb of Sachin, early in the morning salutes were fired from the State Battery, and the State garrison with banners presented arms, the relatives and officials saluting the State flag. In the absence of the Nawab, Nawabzada Nasrullah Khan and Nawabzada Ahmed Khan, the uncle and brother of His Highness, gave a garden party in the afternoon, which was largely attended by all the Sahebzadas, notables from Surat and the State officials. It was followed by a banquet in the evening at which amongst others the following attended:—Mir Muzefer Hussain Khan Saheb, The Baxi Saheb of Surat, Syed F. A. Edroos, Deputy Collector, Mr. Jehangirshah A. Taleyarkhan, Dewan Saheb E. J. Taleyarkhan, Mir Hafizudin Khan, Mir Shamshudin Khan, Dr. Daniel, Mr. Cowashah B. Nanavatty, the Sahebzadas and others. The Palaces, fort, and the Nawabzada' bungalow were beautifully illumined. Nawabzada Nasrullah Khan proposed the toast of the King-Emperor and afterwards of the Nawab. Nawabzada Ahmed Khan proposed the toast of H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Mir Muzefer Hussain Khan proposed the "Hosts" and Dewan Saheb E. J. Taleyarkhan the "Guests." After the distribution of 'pan-sopari' the banquet dispersed after holding a very succesful function and spending an enjoyable evening.

SACRED CONCERT AT ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL.—The members and friends of the Young Men's Christian Association are to be congratulated on the excellent programme arranged and given at St. George's Hospital on Christmas Day. By the kindness of the authorities, Ward No. 5 had been converted into a fine Concert Hall with raised platform, piano, &c., complete, and palms tastefully set about the hall and around the platform gave just the touch of brightness required. Quite a number of ladies and gentlemen assisted in the singing of the Carols, which together with the vocal and instrumental items were greatly enjoyed. A neat souvenir programme was given to everyone present, and bunches of flowers contributed by many ladies were distributed through the wards, each bunch bearing an appropriate text of Scripture. About sixty male patients, besides the Hospital staff and many visitors, made an appreciative audience. The following is the programme:—Carol, "Christians Awake." Solo, "The Holy City," Mr. H. Comfort. Solo, "Sweeter than songs of summer," Miss Hartle. Violin Solo, "Le Rouet," Mr. A. Schmuck. Solo, "The King of Love," Miss L. M. Cooke. Carol, "While shepherds watched." Carol, "The First Nowell." Cello Solo, "Simple Aveu," Mr. J. E. Pickles. Solo, "The Light of the World," Miss H. D. Thorley. Tenor Cor. Solo, from "St. Paul," Mr. A. Rhenius. Solo, "O rest in the Lord," Mrs. Whitehead. Solo, "The Star of Bethlehem," Mr. Horace A. Dennis; Encore. "Abide with me" Liddle. "Carol, "Hark the Herald Angels Sing." Solo, "God's Garden," Mr. H. Comfort. A small orchestra led the Carol singing—Miss Hartle (at the Piano), Mr. F. Anderson, (Flute), Mr. J. E. Pickles, (Cello), Messrs. Roberts, Dennis and Leach (Violins).

THE L. M. & S. EXAMINATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—May I be permitted to invite the attention of the Bombay University to the result of the L. M. & S. Examination that was declared last evening? We are told that out of the 137 candidates that had appeared, only 28 have passed the Examination. As regards the final examinations for the other professions, the percentage of the successful candidates is never less than 40 in the LL. B. Examination and 75 in the L. C. E. Examination. This contrast proves either that the staff in charge of the Grant Medical College is very inefficient or that they do not care to see which students are sent up. It is a notorious fact that the richer number of the unsuccessful candidates go to England or to Calcutta and even within one year return as L. R. C. Ps. from Edinburgh or M. R. C. Ps. from Bengal and even as F. R. C. S. from London, instances of which can be easily found even in the present Tutors of the College. How far this state of things reflects credit on the Professors and the Examiners they can themselves judge; but the higher authorities must also now enquire into the causes of this massacre of the innocents. There is only one institution of the kind in the whole of this Presidency and that, too, is under the management of the Government themselves. The public therefore have a right to expect the highest possible efficiency in the teaching body. My suggestion deserves to be seriously considered as it emanates not from a disappointed student but from a disinterested

B. A. LL. B.

24th December.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH CHANGES.

Two Classes Only.

IT is officially notified that from 1st January next Inland Telegram rates will be altered to—

(1) Class Ordinary twelve words six annas, each additional word half anna.

(2) Class express twelve words one rupee, each additional word two annas.

(3) Fixed charge for advice of delivery reduced from one rupee to six annas.

Ordinary classed Telegrams will not be accepted on Sundays and holidays, as in the case of deferred at present.

ARRIVALS.

Per s.s. "Salsette," Dec. 25.

THE P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steamer "Salsette," Commander H. G. H. Lewellin, which arrived in harbour on Friday morning, with the English mails of the 11th instant, brought the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Fawcett, Mr J F
Jerry, Mr and Mrs F W J
Jerry, Miss
Rutherford, Mr and Mrs
O'Callaghan, Miss L
Fisher, Miss
Fisher, Miss C R
Rowley, Mr and Mrs L and child
Matheson, Mrs Miss
Grant, Miss
Few, Miss
Brett, Mr W P
Brown, Miss C
Ewing, Mrs
Radford, Miss
Yates, Mrs K
Pemberton Miss M G
Scrafton, Mrs D and infnt,
Tennant, Mrs E
Young, Mrs M
Shaw, Mr F
Hent, Mrs W
Fremantle, Lt S F
Murray, Mr C S
Combridge, Mrs
Williams, Mr
Rynd, Miss B

FROM MARSEILLES.

Bailey, Hon. Mr and Mrs
Beddy, Mr and Mrs E L
Mitsanga, Mr and Mrs M A
Ray, Mr R L
Fisher, Mr and Mrs J A
Lyall, Mr H
Manson, Capt J
Dodson, Lt R C
Fisher, Capt B D
Henderson, Miss
Urquhart, Mr A M
Coates, Mr C H
Clarke, Mr B C
Preston, Mr J
Ewitt, Mr J
McLaughlin, Dr Mrs
Juckes, Mr
Wilson, Miss
Olifant, Mrs M
Bathgate, Mrs and Mrs R G M
Harkeshen Lal, Hon. and Mrs
Mumm, Mr L
Mumm, Miss E J
Tonssin, Mr R
Du Peage, Mr H D
Hall Mr E J
Greenham, Mr L
Henwood, Miss
Young, Mr P
Sharma, Mr G L
Mengens, Mr E
Badger, Mr T R

FROM BRINDISI.

Radice, Mr C H
Stephen, Hon H St J
Jelf, Mr A B
Bowring, Mr F W
Beardsall, Mr A W
Relville, Foster, Mr
Mills, Mr Gordon

FROM GIBRALTAR.

Johnson, Miss E
Nugent, Miss B

FOR KARACHI.

Barney, Lt A G C
Lambert, Miss N
Money, Mrs G
Holden, Rev T
Barnett, Dr H
Witherby, Mrs and Miss
Hutchison, Mr T E
Warburton, Mr R H
Duncan, Miss

THE MACLEAN WIDOW FUND.

A friend ... ... Rs. 25

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 28th December.

638.—Proficiency Class.—Proficiency Class will be held at Head-quarters to-day Monday the 28th instant at 6 30 p. m.

639.—Members are reminded that there will be no Commanding Officer's Parade to-morrow Tuesday the 29th instant.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt. B. V. R.

A CORRESPONDENT writes that in our issue of the 22nd inst. in announcing the appointment of Mr. Justice Chandavarkar as the Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University we stated that Mr. Chandavarkar is the second Indian Vice-Chancellor, the first being Dr. Bhandarkar. He points out that the first Indian Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University was the late distinguished Educationist, Mr. Justice K. T. Telang.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

BENGAL RICE.

Second forecast of the winter rice crop of Eastern Bengal and Assam in 1908-1909.

(Note.—On the average of the five years ending 1906-1907, the area under winter rice in Eastern Bengal and Assam represents some 17·3 per cent. of the total area under rice in British India.)

Character of the season.—Scarcity of rain has been the predominant feature of the situation since the preliminary forecast was issued. Had the rainfall in October been normal, the winter rice crop would have been but little inferior to that of last year. Unfortunately, with one solitary exception, every district had less than the usual rain in October. The result in most cases was that late transplanted rice withered away or was cut for fodder and even the earlier planted and broadcasted crops have given only a reduced outturn. On low "bil" lands, however, bumper crops have been reaped and the same has been the case with all crops in the Surma Valley and the districts of Sibsagar and Lakhimpur, which have enjoyed six months of very favourable weather. Insect pests have been reported from many districts but do not seem to have done much damage.

Acreage—District Officers estimate the total area under winter rice this year at 10,435,200 acres as compared with 11,522,900 acres last year. The falling off is entirely due to the drought which prevented transplanting. In some districts the deficiency has perhaps been somewhat overestimated, but I do not think that the total figures require any substantial modification.

Outturn.—Rajshahi Division has been most severely affected by the deficiency of rain and only a very small outturn is expected. Large areas of transplanted rice will give absolutely no return at all. Matters are better in Dacca and Chittagong Divisions where somewhat more than three-quarters of a normal crop is expected. In the Surma Valley and in Sibsagar and Lakhimpur bumper crops are being reaped, but Lower Assam is practically in the same condition as Dacca Division. On the whole, District Officers' estimates work out to an average crop per acre for the whole province of 74 per cent, of the normal. As far as my own knowledge goes this seems to be approximately correct.

On the basis of a normal yield of 9 1-2 cwt, per acre, the total outturn of this year's winter rice harvest is estimated at 73,359,500 cwt. as against 100,710,100 last year. This is equivalent to a fall of 27 per cent.

U. P. WHEAT.

First forecast of the wheat crop for 1908-09.

(Note.—On an average of the five years ending 1906-07, the area under wheat crop in the United Provinces has represented some 26·4 per cent. of the total area under the crop in British India.)

The ratio of irrigated wheat acreage to total wheat acreage (a) in British India and (b) in the United Provinces has, in the five years ending 1906-07 averaged (a) some 38·1 per cent. and (b) some 51·3 per cent. respectively.

Rain ceased early in September in the west of the provinces, but parts of the east received welcome falls at the end of the month. Moisture was insufficient in many places and irrigation was extensively resorted to for sowing, which began about the middle of October. Germination has been good and prospects are so far favourable. Irrigation was needed much earlier than usual and the crop is being watered where practicable.

Owing to drought the wheat area last year had fallen by 37 per cent. and amounted to 44 lakhs of acres. This year there has been substantial recovery and on the basis of the reports furnished by selected landowners the area is estimated at 55 lakhs of acres or 25 per cent. more than the last year's area. This estimate is more likely to prove below than above the actual area.

This forecast relates to the condition of the crop up to 17th December.

U. P. LINSEED.

First forecast of the linseed and rape-seed crops for 1908-09.

[Note.—On an average of the five years ending 1906-07 the areas under (a) linseed and (b) rape and mustard crops in the United Provinces have represented (a) some 15·1 per cent. and (b) some 2·4 per cent. respectively of the total area under these crops in British India.]

In eastern districts where winter oil-seeds are largely grown, moisture was sufficient and sowings began in good time early in October. Elsewhere they were a little late. Seed germinated well and present prospects are generally fair to good, but an early fall of rain is urgently needed to secure these crops. The area under linseed and rape-seed is roughly estimated at 264,000 and 127,060 acres respectively compared with 57,000 and 97,000 acres last year, when sowings were greatly restricted owing to drought. This relates to the condition up to the 17th December.

PUNJAB OILSEED.

First forecast of the rabi oilseed crop of the Punjab for the year 1908-09.

(Twenty-five out of 29 districts are dealt with).

On an average of five years ending 1906-07 the area under oilseeds in the Punjab has represented some 20·3 per cent. of the total area under oilseeds in British India.

1. The statement below shows the area estimated to have been sown with rabi oilseeds up to the end of November, compared with the measured area in 1907-08 :—

	Area in 1907-08. Acres.	Area in 1908-09. Acres.	Difference. Per cent.
Irrigated... ...	409,100	441,000	+ 8
Unirrigated ...	433,700	598,700	+ 38
Total ...	842,800	1,039,700	+231

The quinquennial average is 1,093,200 acres.

2. The above figures include the area under toria ("brassica campestris,") rape and mustard. Toria is largely cultivated on irrigated land in the Central and South-West Punjab. Prices being favourable and moisture abundant, a larger area than usual has been sown. Toria is harvested from November to January. So far there have been no complaints of tela (green-fly) which is the most serious danger to this crop, and a good outturn may be expected. Rape and mustard are mostly sown on dry land, and the area is, therefore, determined by the character of the late monsoon rainfall. As this was excellent, sowings have been satisfactory and would have been even more extensive but for the serious epidemic of malarial fever which has been general in the Province. The crop is in good condition.

3. The largest district increases occur in Jhelum, Lahore, Delhi, Gurgaon, Sialkot, Ludhiana, Multan, Ambala and Rohtak.

PUNJAB WHEAT.

First forecast of the wheat crop of the Punjab for the year 1908-09.

On an average of five years ending 1906-07 the area under wheat in the Punjab has represented some 29·5 per cent. of the total area under wheat in British India.

1. The figures below show the area estimated to have been placed under wheat in the Punjab up to the end of November, compared with the area sown in 1907-08 :—

	Area in 1907-08. Acres.	Area in 1908-09. Acres.	Difference. Per cent.
Irrigated	4,353,000	4,658,200	+ 7
Unirrigated ...	2,834,800	3,389,400	+ 20
Total ...	7,187,800	8,047,600	+ 12

With reference to the last harvest it should be remembered that a considerable portion of the dry crop was sown on rain which fell in the middle of January, and that it gave little or no return. The present sowings may be usefully compared with a quinquennial average of 7,539,120 acres.

2. The climatic conditions have been exceedingly favourable. The monsoon rainfall during July and August was much above the normal all over the province. Good or heavy rain was also general in early September except in the Delhi division and in the districts of Ludhiana, Jullundur and Hoshiarpur. Inundation canals worked well in the autumn, and river inundations were adequate. Summing up, there was an abundance of moisture throughout the whole of the wheat tract on both irrigated and unirrigated land, and sowings have proceeded steadily, although they have been somewhat protracted by the prevalence of malarial fever. There was an excess of moisture in the Salt Range, resulting in some delay in the preparation of the soil and in sowing. Further sowings may be expected during December. Under somewhat similar conditions in 1906-07. 9,100,100 acres were brought under wheat, and there is no reason why these figures should not be touched again this year. Germination has been good.

3. The divisional totals show that the same area as last year has been sown in the Jullundur division, and that there are increases of 8 per cent. in Rawalpindi ; 9 per cent. in Multan ; 10 per cent. in Delhi ; and 27 per cent. in Lahore. The largest district increases occur in the districts of Montgomery, Lahore, Multan, Ambala, Hoshiarpur, Jhelum, Attock, Hissar, Gujranwala and Shahpur.

ASSAM RAPE.

(Note.—On the average of the five years ending 1906-1907 the area under rape in Assam represents some 4·1 per cent, of the total area under rape and mustard in British India).

All Assam districts except Lakhimpur report that this year a larger area has been sown with mustard than last year, and in most cases the area exceeds the average of the preceding five years. This is partly owing to favourable rain at the lattet part of the monsoon, but in some districts it is also a result of the want of rain at the time for transplanting winter rice on high land. The increase of cultivation as compared with last year seems to be at least 10 per cent. Sowing is reported to have commenced somewhat earlier than usual in Sylhet and Kamrup, and at the normal time in other districts. The present condition of the crop is fairly good, but it would have been far better had there been rain 2 or 3 weeks ago. Even now rain would be of very great benefit, and without it only a moderate crop can be expected.

ASSAM COTTON

[Note.—On the average of the five years ending 1906-1907, the area under cotton in Eastern Bengal and Assam represents some 0·3 per cent. of the total area under cotton in British India].

In this Province cotton is only grown by the hill tribes on Jhumed land, generally mixed with several others crops. Under such circumstances, it is very difficult to make reliable statistics of the area under the crop. The district returns estimate the area this year at 80,500 acres, against 78,800 acres last year. The difference is mainly due to a slight increase of cultivation in the Chittagong Hill Tracts.

The latter part of the seaso[illegible] for, in the principal cotton tr[illegible] rain just at the time the bolls [illegible] has done considerable damage, [illegible] this year's crop is estimated at only 15,[illegible] cleaned cotton, or 24 per cent. less than last yea[illegible] for which the revised estimate is 23,700 bales of 400 lbs.

In these estimates the Naga Hills, Lushai Hills and Manipur, for which no statistics are available, have been left out of account.

COTTON IN HYDERABAD.

Returns not having been received from

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

The Near East.

Vienna, Dec. 4 ("Times").—A sudden rise occurred on the Vienna Stock Exchange to-day in consequence of an unconfirmed rumour that M. Isvolsky had recognised the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The rumour sprang from a report that M. Milovanovitch had told a correspondent of the "Novoe Vremya" that M. Isvolsky had told him that a European Conference would be obliged to recognise the annexation. A further improvement was caused by reports that Germany and Italy have intervened in favour of a cessation of the anti-Austrian boycott in Turkey, and that "England no longer opposes a direct understanding between Austria-Hungary and Turkey."

A War Office communique in the "Neues Wiener Tagblatt" warns the public not to exaggerate the significance of the passing of trains full of soldiers to the south during the next few days. The men, it says, are merely the supernumeraries and other reservists recently retained with the colours. There can be no talk of partial mobilisation unless and until reservists in civil employment are called out. Prague journals state that four battalions of troops will shortly be transferred thence to the south.

The "Zeit" states that in Austrian parliamentary circles "it was to-day related that during the last few weeks a Vienna bank has transmitted £1,500,000 of English money in cheques to Servia." Mr. Noel Buxton's £4,000 have evidently grown and multiplied exceedingly in the fairy land of Austrian imagination.

To-day's (Saturday's) "Matin" (Paris) published the following telegram from Vienna :—"The military conference which has been held the last two days under the presidency of the Emperor has discussed the measures which should be taken in the event of an armed conflict occurring. The Emperor is said to have signed in advance the general order of mobilisation in order that the troops might be sent to the frontier the moment it should be necessary. The Archduke Franz Ferdinand is reported to be in favour of war. It is added that the object of the Emperor William's visit was to consider measures to be taken in concert in the event of a conflict occurring with Servia." The "Matin's" Belgrade correspondent states that Austria expects to be able to send 200,000 men to Bosnia, 120,000 already having been transferred to Bosnia and Herzegovina, Several newspapers in Buda Pesth have been suppressed for publishing details concerning the movements of the troops. The "Petit Parisien's" correspondent at Vienna says that in the course of a conversation regarding the transport of troops to Bosnia Baron Aehrenthal, the Foreign Minister, said : "These measures are aimed at Servia and Montenegro, and if these countries do not cease to provoke us we mean to give them a lesson next spring." Baron Aehrenthal went on to say, however, that every effort was being made to come to an understanding with Turkey, and he had great hopes of a prompt solution of the present difficulties.

DEBATE IN THE ITALIAN CHAMBER.

[redacted]

...ROCCO.

...4 ("Times").—A reconciliation will ...rtly take place between Mulai Hafid and Mulai Abdul Aziz. The Sultan has sent his brother a kindly worded letter, and it is believed that all the bitter feeling which formerly existed will very soon disappear.

Paris, Dec. 4 (Times).—The reply of Mulai Hafid to the Franco-Spanish Note was officially handed to the "doyen" of the diplomatic body in Tangier on Saturday. The Sultan agrees to all the clauses of the Note, but makes stipulations regarding the debts of the late Sultan and the late Maghzen. He acknowledges his responsibility, but asks for full verification of the debts in question, and states that a great part of the money was used by certain members of Abdul Aziz's entourage for commercial purposes. He trusts that the Powers will not object to his obtaining, in an equitable manner, the refunding of some of this money. To this stipulation, says the "Times" Tangier correspondent, there can be no equitable objection.

Reuter's Agency learns that Germany has nominated Signor Guido Fusinato, former Minister of Instruction and chief Italian delegate at the Naval Conference, to act with Dr. Kriege, as representing Germany, on the Casablanca arbitration.

Tangier, Dec. 9.—A plot to put Mulai Mahomed, the Sultan's eldest brother, on the throne has been discovered at Fez. Several important townspeople have been arrested, tortured, and imprisoned. Mulai Mahomed himself has arrived at Fez as a prisoner.

GERMANY.

The Richstag on Dec. 6 began the first reading of the Budget. Herr Sydow, Secretary of State for the Imperial Treasury, in presenting it, made a detailed statement, in which he announced a defecit of £650,000 for 1907, notwithstanding an increase of £950,000 in the revenue, which increase, it was true, he said, had been partially due to the high Bank rate. The probable result of the current financial year would be an increased deficit of £5,600,00 as a consequence of considerably reduced receipts from legacy duties, the Post Office, and railways. Of the increased expenditure, that for navy was the heaviest burden. On the other hand the grants made to the, colonies had decreased by £650,000. In South-West Africa a reduction of the garrison by 500 men was proposed. The most unsatisfactory feature was that it had been necessary to provide for an issue of Treasury bills to the amount of £30,000,000 in order to place the finances of the empire on a sound basis.

Herr Bassermann, leader of the National Liberal Party, referred to the Naval Estimates, and declared that, with regard to Germany's sentiments towards Great Britain, the recent debates in the Reichstag had left no doubt as to the unanimity of all parties. In the House of Lords, Lord Roberts spoke of a German invasion of England ; that was naturally a fantasy. ("Hear, hear," from all sides.) Any such gathering of troops would be known on the second day in England. It had been calculated that for the transport of such a force 180 large steamers would be required, which Germany did not possess.

"How frivolous," said Herr Bassermann "Lord Roberts must consider our responsible authorities in thinking that they are not struck by the probability that these transports would very soon lie at the bottom of the ocean, sent there by the guns of the British fleet ! If England wishes to introdnce a general military service, I congratulate her ! ("Hear, hear.") It is not for us to criticise, just as we decline with thanks any British interference regarding our armaments and our fleet. (General applause.) The strength of the British fleet, too, does not concern us. But some statements made in the House of Lords require correction. At the end of 1911 England will have not twelve but fourteen or fifteen warships of the large types while Germany will have only seven and two large cruisers. In addition, Great Britain will retain her forty other large battleships, while in Germany there is not a single vessel of over 13,000 tons. We strongly oppose any agreement to determine the present state of forces on either side. Germany can as little conclude an agreement with Great Britain regarding naval construction as a man could agree with a boy regarding their rate of growth. Such an agreement would be an abdication of Germany's status as a Great Power—a capitulation to Great Britain. Why does Great Britain not lament the much greater naval armaments of the United States ? We desire, with our fleet, only to lessen the danger of an attack on the German fleet, and thereby the danger of war. We must also keep to our present speed of naval construction. If foreigners see that they have only to threaten, it would be the most harmful step that we could take to withdraw at once from our well-weighed plans." (Cries of "Hear, hear," from the Right.) He expressed the wish that on the debate on the Army Estimates an imperial subsidy might be granted to private firms which built airships.

The debate was continued on the 7th. After speeches by Count Kanitz (Conservative) and Herr Wiemer (Redical), Prince Bulow spoke, dealing chiefly with the situation in the Near East. He defended the leaders of the reform movement in Turkey from charges made against them by previous speakers, and altogether denied that the German Government was opposed to the movement because it had been on friendly terms with the previous "regime" in Turkey. They had no other desire than to see the transition to the new order of things facilitated, and Turkey politically and economically strengthened. Referring to the difficulties confronting European diplomacy in the Near East the Chancellor said that Germany must leave the lead to other Powers in diplomatic action, and that she must be loyal to her ally, Austria-Hungary. He expressed a strong conviction that the opposition between Austria and Italy which had recently arisen would be peacefully adjusted. Prince Bulow also referred to the Morocco Question, and concluded by reciprocating the desire expressed by Mr. Asquith in his speech at the Gindhall banquet for the maintenanee of a spirit of mutual good will in the relations between Great Britain and Germany.

During the course of the resumed debate on Dec. 9 the Colonial Secretary, Herr Dernburg, incidentally took occasion to repudiate a suggestion to the effect that the German Government had made attempts to enter into negotiations with the British authorities in South Africa for the transfer of Walfish Bay in return for various concessions. Herr Dernburg declared that he had made no preposals in this sense either to Mr. Merriman or to General Botha, or, indeed, in any responsible British quarter. During the course of his recent tour in British South Africa he had taken no steps without the cognisance of the British Imperial Government, and he felt that he owed this explanation to his British and Colonial friends whose kindness and assistance had promoted the success of his journey.

Austrian comment on Prince Bulow's speech of the 7th in the Reichstag is divided in tone. Some of the journals warmly praise the Chancellor's utterances, but the "Zeit" makes a sharp attack on "the tottering Chancellor," and describes his speech as "strikingly empty and feeble-toned."

The Committee of the Reichstag, to which Herr von Sydow's scheme for the reform of the imperial finances was referred unanimously decided, in spite of the Minister's energetic protests, to except from his proposal for the transfer of the deferred matricular contributions to the imperial debt the deferred contributions from 1906 to 1908 inclusive amounting to about £7,000,000. If confirmed by the Reichstag, this decision will reduce the amount required to be raised by new taxation from £25,000,000, to about £18,000,000, but it is not likely to be acceptable to the Federated States, which have consented to double the amount of the matricular contributions per head of the population.

A semi-official denial is given to the report that Germany and Japan propose to conclude an agreement with reference to the Far East. It is declared that Germany has no intention of taking any steps to this end,

A determined attempt is to be made by German merchants so to develop their trade with Canada that it shall become disadvantageous to the latter to continue her preferential tariff with Great Britain. German merchants see in any extension of Colonial preference to Great Britain a serious menace to their own activities.

STATE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Imperial Scheme of Cheap Telegrams.

London, Dec. 11.

Support for a State-owned Atlantic cable came from Canada and Australia at a remarkably representative meeting held at the Mansion House to-day to urge reform of the cable rates.

Lord Curzon wrote :—"Cheap fares, cheap postal rates, and a cheap and well-served press have played their part, but a cheap telegraphic service will do more than all combined."

Sir Edward Sassoon, M.P., said that a penny a word was a pious aspiration, but a low-priced and uniform system was easy of accomplishment.

The Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, Postmaster-General of Canada, asked why we should not complete a globe-encircling cable. A State-owned cable across the Atlantic was the logical consequence of a Pacific cable. It would at once lower the charges between England and Canada 50 per cent.

STATE CONTROL APPROVED.

Captain Collins, the representative of the Commonwealth, said his Government had authorised him to state that they were in favour of co-operation with the other parties to the Pacific cable to acquire on the same terms a State-owned Atlantic cable, as well as to take any action that might be necessary to bring the connecting land lines in Canada under State control (Loud applause)

The Duke of Argyll and Lord Milner carried a resolution to support the efforts of the Cable Committee of M.P.'s.

Sir Albert Spicer (President of the London Chamber of Commerce) and Lord Jersey carried, with about ten disentients, a resolution asking the Government to convene an Imperial conference of postal authorities, with a view to the wider recognation of State-owned cables.

Mr. Asquith will be asked to receive an influential deputation.

MAD NEGRO PASSENGER.

Exciting Scene on French Train.

Saint-Raphael, Dec. 11.

The passengers on an express due here at 6.24 this evening, several of whom were of English nationality had a very alarming experience after leaving Cannes.

A negro who was in the train suddenly went mad and stabbed two French bluejackets who had just left their ship at Gulf Juan and were going home on furlough. The madman also attacked two other passengers in an adjoining compartment, one of the sailors and a commercial traveller being dangerously wounded.

The negro then rushed along the corridor brandishing a knife, and caused a veritable panic. The alarm bell was rung and the train stopped, the madman being ultimately overpowered and shut up in the gangway between two carriages. When the express reached La Bocca the man was handed over to the authorities. The commercial traveller was left behind here to have his injuries attended to.

When the train was stopped, some of the couplings were broken by the sudden application of the brakes, and it was found necessary to send the postal van back to Cannes.

THE LADIES' CORNER

TO-DAY'S FASHION.

So many different items have been added to the wardrobe of the modern elegante which are calculated to swell her dress budget to alarming proportions, and cause endless difficulties in bringing the two ends to a meeting point, that a very much larger allowance is required for the girl en societe nowadays than was the case in the girlhood of her mother. This year, too, Madame la Mode seems to be determined to strew temptation in her path where such items as ball slippers, sashes, scarves, coiffure ornaments, and all the expensive addenda of the moment are concerned, and which are liable to fritter away her petty cash and eat into the bulk of her allowance in a surprisingly short time. The question of the new evening hose and slippers is perhaps one of the most serious at the present moment, the latest idea being to embroider the silk stockings and shoes in designs to match, and with an elaboration which rivals that of the gowns themselves.

WILD ROSES WORKED IN PICOT RIBBON.

A design of trailing wild roses worked out in the narrowest of white satin picot ribbon, with a diamond dewdrop sparkling in the cup of each tiny blossom, and the leaves worked in silver thread, is one of the most popular schemes, while on the toe of the white satin slipper the same design is repeated, which gives the effect of one long trail of the roses covering both shoe and stocking. Another expedient is that of embroidering the flowers in seed pearls with leaves simply outlined in silver thread, and employing larger pearls for the same design on the shoe, while a flight of minute butterflies in delicate lace is not infrequently inerusted into the lower part of the stockings, a single butterfly carefully wired and outlined with tiny silver nailhead sequins or mock diamonds taking the place of the bow.

BUTTONS OF COLOURED MOCK GEMS.

Where the coloured satin shoes are concerned, however, the bow is frequently substituted by semi-precious stones, mock rubies, emeralds, or other gems according to the colour of the slippers, a pair of sapphire blue chaussures having a large sapphire button as adornment, while pink topazes are allied to a pink shoe, and so on through the whole gamut of the new colour schemes of to-day. Coral coloured slippers, with coral buttons, are greatly in request owing to the vogue for this particular shade, while with gold-coloured satin shoes a button massed with smooth gold beads has a charming effect.

ELEPHANT GREY CHARMEUSE WITH PEACOCK BLUE EMBROIDERY.

Some pretty gowns are worn by Miss Kitty Gordon in the new play at the Waldorf—"The Antelope"—which was produced on recently. In each case she has adopted the Directoire style, but in a modified from and in the first act appears in a Princess gown of elephant grey charmeuse, relieved with a handsome embroidery, carried out in shades of peacock blue, round the high waist line and the close-fitting corsage, which gives place to a guimpe and sleeves of tucked ninon, in the same shade of grey. Her large hat is of peacock blue silk, being loaded with shaded grey ostrich plumes. Her evening gown in the second act is of black net over white satin, with a cloudy interlining of black chiffon, which only permits an occasional gleam of the satin. The black net overdress is carried out in tablier form and is open at the sides, where it is laced together with thick gold cords, finished with heavy gold tassels, while it reaches from the decolletage to the feet, being weighted round the hem with a deep ornamentation of stalactites, carried out in decoupe sapphire blue silk, edged with black floss silk and gold thread. The corsage is decorated in the same manner, the points of the stalactites reaching the high waist line, and fitting closely to the figure. Folds of black chiffon appear round the decolletage, above the embroidery, the close-fitting elbow sleeves being likewise of black chiffon, while a sweeping black osprey is worn in the hair, together with an Empire fillet of pearls.

WHITE NINON AND ROSES.

In the last act she appears in a simple "river" gown of white ninon, handsomely embroidered in white roses in thiok floss silk, the corsage being ornamented with the same embroidery, and having a guimpe and long sleeves of tucked net, whilst her large Leghorn hat wreathed with deep pink roses, iveiled with black lace, gives the finishing touch to the scheme.

PRESIDENT CASTRO.

Sick Man's Sumptuous Fare.

General Castro, the Venezuelan President, arrived in Paris the other day by the express from Bordeaux, and at once took possession of the handsome suite of rooms which had been reserved for him at the Hotel Palais d'Orsay.

He was accompanied by his wife, a pleasant-looking woman, much taller and stouter that her husband, with brilliant black eyes, who wore a white hat with white wings.

When the President and his party emerged from the train, the doyen of the Venezuelan Colony in Paris and several of his compatriots crowded round to greet him. President Castro accepted their profound obeisance as if to the manner born, neither shaking hands nor removing his white felt hat, and at once strode off with a solemn air, along the interminable corridors to his rooms. The door was closed behind him and he refused to make any communication to the numerous reporters who followed him or even to receive a deputation who waited outside the door to offer floral compliments.

The President and his wife occupy some spacious rooms on the first floor, furnished in Louis XVI. style. Next to their sitting room is the bedroom of the President's medical attendant. A dozen other rooms have been retained for the members of the Dictator's suite.

For a man who is supposed to have come to Europe to be operated on for a serious internal complaint, the President eats remarkbly well. At Bordeaux yesterday his dejeuner consisted of consomme de volaille, œufs brouilles aux truffes, filets de sole Cardinal, chateaubriand sauce Bearnaise aux pommes soufflees, chaudfroid de becasse, cepes a la Bordelaise, sauffle de citron, and desert. Of these dishes he ate heartily, at the same time doing honour to some of the best French wines. His menu at dinner was even more generous, and consisted of seven courses, with four kinds of first-class wines.

NO STATEMENTS TO PAPERS.

It was at first decided by the French Government that the Venezuelan President should not be allowed to make a stay on French soil until he had given a formal undertaking that he would address to President Fallieres his regrets at the ruptnre of diplomatic relations between France and Venezuela, that he would telegraph to the Government of Caracas authorising the Brazilian Legation there to collect the arrears of the French indemnities, and that he would refrain from making any communication to the Press while in France.

At a recent Cabinet meeting, however, these terms were modified, and it was agreed to give General Castro permission to remain on French territory if he abstained from making any statement to the newspapers.

A member of the Dictator's suite yesterday made a formal call, upon M. Pichon the Minister for Foreign Affairs, and thanked him in the President's name for the cordial and sympathetic welcome accorded him. He also announced the Dictator's desire to enter into negotiations for a renewal of frindly relations between the two countries.

It is understood that the Venezuelan President will remain in Paris for four or five days before going to Berlin.

BRIGHTON LOVE TRAGEDY.

Calm Preparations for Death.

REMARKABLE LETTERS.

London, Dec. 11.

The double tragedy which took place at the Curzon Hotel, Brighton, during the night of Wednesday, presents features of a most amazing character. The inquest was opened to-day on the two victims, but as the man had not yet been indentified, the inquiry was adjourned until Monday. The names of the couple were given as Herbert Roberts and Elsie Gertrude Hitchcock.

They planned in the most deliberate fashion to carry out their mutual resolve to die. It is now clear that the girl actually posed for the position in which she should be found, and assisted at all the preparations for her own murder. They went out in the afternoon and bought pink carnations and white chrysanthemums, which were to decorate the pillow on which Miss Hitchcock had to lay after death. The exact time of the shooting is fixed to some extent by the black-edged card which was left. On that is the following :—

"5.45 a.m.—To the memory of the best and bravest woman who ever was born. The only way."

THE INQUEST.

At the inquest to-day a sister of the deceased woman produced a letter she received from the man on Thursday, in which he wrote :—

"I met your dear sister Elsie some three months ago, and love her as no man ever could or has, my love being first to your love second. Having left my firm of business after many years, and being unable to obtain and retain other employment such as would make a home for me and my dear one, and being unable to part, we have decided to die together.

"We came down here last evening, and have spent twenty-four hours of most complete happiness together, and we die together to-night. Never think hardly of her ; she is so good, so loving, and kind. I don't presume to ask your forgiveness for myself—that can never be, but do your utmost to uphold Elsie's good name and honour. She knows not sin, and her sacrifice is for the man she loves."

"FORGIVE ME !"

At the foot of the letter, in a woman's handwriting, were the words : "My darling—Good-bye. I can't write, forgive me.—Your little Elsie."

The coroner added that a prayer-book was also found in which had been written: "In spite of the fact that we have never been married our love towards each other makes us husband and wife."

The coroner said one letter addressed to himself read :—

"H. C. R. to coroner and jury—Sorry to take up your time but to save you making up your minds, the verdict is wilful murder of Miss Elsie Hitchcock with her consent and wish and then deliberate suicide of H. C. Roberts."

The inquest was adjourned till Monday for the question of the identification of the man to be cleared up.

DEATHS IN A COAL MINE.

Influence of Weather on Colliery Risks.

London, Dec. 11.

A disastrous explosion, which has resulted in three deaths, occurred to-day at the Big Pit Colliery Blaenavon, Monmouthshire. The names of the killed are Jones, Brankley, and Farr, and there were in all one hundred and fifty men working in the pit at the time of the explosion.

The colliery is owned by the Blaenavon Company. The big pit is worked with naked lights, and for fifty years no loss of life from explosion had occurred in it.

The three men had finished their night's work and were making their way to the bottom of the shaft to go home. For some unaccountable reason they went into a railed-off cross heading marked Dangerous, because the coal there had not been proved, and this proceeding brought about the explosion.

Mr. Caradog Davies, the manager, pointed out that Thursday's low barometer was followed by a further depression during the night, and a slight fall of snow which favoured an accumulation of gas.

WISH FOR SECRET FUNERAL.

The "World I have Found so Delightful."

LONDON, DECEMBER 11.

The late Mr. Robert Dukinfield Darbyshire, L.L.D., solicitor of Manchester, one of the administrators of the charitable trusts of Sir Joseph Whiteworth, directed in his will that his funeral should be conducted in the most unostentatious, private, and, indeed, secret manner ; that no invitations to attend should be issued, and that no gravestone should be erected. He directed that his body should be cremated, and the ashes scattered on the ground in some plantation, "for the restoration of the world which I have found so delightful."

He gave instructions that all letters received by him and copies of his own letters, "concerning as they do only my atomic and momentary existence, and perhaps some private concerns of correspondents," should be destroyed unread. His collection of "so-called curious" he left to the Manchester Museum.

"SHOULD MAKE HIS OWN LIBRARY."

To his friend Beatrice Laura Dymes, companion of himself and his wife, he left £500, to "my friend, the amanuensis and typist" Miss Louisa Green, £100 ; and to "my venerated friends the Rev. Adam Dael, the Rev. Banjamin Walker, and Mrs. Benjamin Walker," £50 each. He left two hundred books to his grandson, stating "I do not trouble him with more, because he may not care for my library, and, after all he should make his own for himself."

Mr. Darbyshire, who died on November 9 at the age of eighty-two, left the residuary estate to his grandson, Mr. Robert S. Darbyshire, now at Balliol College, Oxford, on reaching the age of twenty-four. The total value of the estate is £17,527.

CHANNEL WIRELESS.

Success of New Post-Office Station.

London Dec. 11.

"The first real commercial post-office wireless station," was the Postmaster-General's description of that opened to-day on the bleak 430ft. high Devon promontory Bolt Head. Messages were successfully sent or received to or from the Lizard, the Channel Islands or Ushant. The buildings, giant mast, and equipment cost £2,000.

Telegrams were exchanged between Mr. Buxton and Mr. Marconi, and messages were also despatched by the Postmester-General to the Lieutenant-Governor of Guernsey, to the French Minister of Poste, Paris, via Ushant ; and to Mr. McKenna, at the Admiralty.

The apparatus worked perfectly. The charges for messages will be about 8d. a word.

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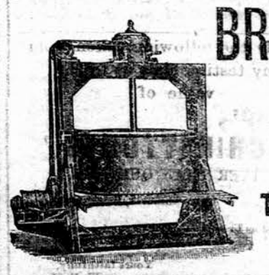

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SPORTING NEWS.

CALCUTTA RACES.

Second Day.

VICEROY'S CUP WON BY WANDIN.

RECORD ATTENDANCE.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 26.

To-day being the Cup day, the attendance was better than on the first day, the stands and the paddocks being altogether full. The outside attendance was also very great and the whole sight may in a measure be fairly compared with the one at Epsom Derby. H. E. Lord Minto arrived in state after the second race and was accorded the usual reception by the stewards.

Great interest was shewn in the race of the day and both Misty Morn and Kaffirpan were heavily supported at 7 to 2 and 4 to 1 respectively. The winner, however, turned up in H. H. the Kour Saheb of Patiala's Wandin, who was neglected not only by the public, but also by his stable, who supported the other one, Absentee. Wandin won the race easily in the record time of 3 minutes 2 seconds. Auber and Tangaroa made the pace for their respective stables. Fitzgrafton fell back at the seven-furlong post, and at three furlongs from home Misty Morn was beaten. At the bend Wandin, Kaffirpan, Absentee and Bantock were leading in a bunch. A great struggle ensued, and at the distance Wandin, Kaffirpan and Absentee were fighting it out, closely followed by Bantock, the rest being out of it. Kaffirpan was shaken off by Wandin, who passed the post three and a half lengths in front of Absentee, Bantock being two and a half lengths behind him, just beating Kaffirpan for the third place. This was a very great victory for Wandin though unexpected, Absentee being the stable's selected.

Books profited the most by the result of the Cup race, but in the other races the favourites came in and the betting results on the whole could be said to be evenly divided.

The following are the details :—

POXY HURDLE HANDICAP.—2 miles over 8 flights of hurdles.

Capt Meynell's Recovery, 10st 12lbs.....Owner 1
Mr Field's Solace, 11st 8lbs.....Mr Charrington 2
Mr Garda's Cracker, 12st 1lb.....A Hoyt 3

ALSO RAN.—Bandyleg and Spec.

BETTING.—2 to 1 on Solace ; 5 to 2 against Recovery ; 4to 1 Bandyleg ; and 8 to 1 Cracker and Spec.

THE RACE.—Cracker led from Bandyleg and Spec. At the six furlongs Spec was finished and Solace and Recovery headed the field. At the last jump Solace was leading from Bandyleg, but at the distance Recovery came up and challenged, and lasting out won by one and a half lengths ; same distance between second and third. Time—3mins. 55 1-2secs.

THE DEALERS' PLATE.—6 furlongs.

Mr. Avasia's Dormant, 9st. 3lbs.....Hill 1
Mr. Margrett's London, 9st. 11lbs.....Robinson 2
Mr. Rodocanachi's Olive Lee, 9st. 3lbs. .....Ames 3

ALSO RAN.—Spirea and Peter.

BETTING.—5 to 4 on Dormant ; 2 to 1 against London ; 8 to 1 Peter and Olive Lee and 12 to 1 Spirea.

THE RACE.—Dormant led throughout and won easily. Time—1min. 17 1-2secs.

THE ECLIPSE PONY PLATE.—7 furlongs.

Mr. Burjorjee's Bonita II, 9st. 3lbs.....Murdison 1
Mr. Galstaun's Circus Girl, 8st. 6lbs.....Robinson 2
Mr. Gooculas Evening Herald, 9st. 3lbs...A. Hoyt 3

ALSO RAN.—Wal, Pantomime, Devon, Matin Bell, and the Point.

BETTING.—2 to 1 Circus Girl ; 3 to 1 Bonita and Evening Herald ; 6 to 1 Wal and Pantomime ; and 10 to 1 the rest.

THE RACE.—The Point led from Evening Herald, Bonita and Circus Girl to the five furlongs where Pantomime came to the front, Evening Herald, Bonita, Wal, and Circus Girl next. At the bend Bonita led followed by Evening Herald, Wal and Circus Girl, Circus Girl on the outside caught Bonita but the latter drawing away won by a length ; half a length between second and third. Time—1min. 31 1-2secs.

THE VICEROY'S CUP.—1 mile 6 furlongs.

H.H.the Kour Saheb of Patiala's Wandin, 9st 3lbs Firth 1
H. H. the Kour Saheb of Patiala's Absentee, 9st 3lbs .....Ames 2
Mr. D. P. Tampoe's Bantock, 9st.....Murdison 3
Mr. R. J. Marshall's Kaffirpan, 9st 3lbs...Killorn 4

ALSO RAN.—Retort, 8st 11lbs (Murdison) ; Misty Morn, 9st 3lbs (Fraser) ; Bedouin, 8st 8lbs (Barrett) ; Fitzgrafton, 8st 3lbs (Blades) ; Mother Goose, 9st 3lbs (A Hoyt) ; Uro, 8st 2lbs (Hill); Auber, 9st (L C Hoyte); Tangaroa, 8st 12lbs (Robinson) ; and Devereux, 8st 11lbs (Bray).

BETTING AT THE START.—7 to 2 Misty Morn ; 4 to 1 Kaffirpan and Retort ; 6 to 1 Fitzgrafton and Absentee ; 8 to 1 Tangaroa ; 10 to 1 Wandin ; 16 to 1 Bedouin and Devereux ; 50 to 1 Uro and Bantock ; and 100 to 1 Mother Goose and Auber.

Won by three and a half lengths ; three and a half lengths between second and third. Time—3min. 2secs.

THE CALCUTTA PLATE.—6 furlongs.

Mr R H Gahagan's Sham Fight, 9st 3lbs...Barrett 1
Messrs Wood and Badger's Sermon, 9st 3lbs...Bray 2
Mr Kelso's Wisebird, 9st 3lbs ....Murdison 3

ALSO RAN—Ebullition, Paddy's Darling, Golden Gleam, Killua and Saloon.

BETTING.—2 to 1 Sham Fight and Wisebird, 6 to 1 Sermon and Killua ; 8 to 1 Saloon and Ebullition ; and 20 to 1 the rest.

THE RACE.—Saloon led his field for a furlong. At the five-furlong post Sham Fight coming up from the inside led from Sermon and Wisebird. The same order was maintained to the post, Sham Fight winning easily ; neck between second and third. Time—1min. 14 1-2secs.

THE PAVILION PLATE.—E. C.

Thakur Sripal Singh's The Master, 8st. 8lbs. Bray 1
Mr. Galstaun's Our State, 7st. 7lbs.....Fergusson 2
Mr. Kelso's Hunting Horn, 8st. 3lbs. .....Manley 3

ALSO RAN.—Clear Artist, Beaunero, Kipling and Morino.

BETTING.—6 to 4 The Master ; 2 to 1 Our State ; 7 to 1 Hunting Horn ; 8 to 1 Kipling and Clear Artist ; 10 to 1 Beaunero and Morino.

THE RACE :—Morino led followed by Clear Artist. At the one and a half mile post Kipling joined them, The Master fourth. Same order was maintained to the five furlongs, where Kipling fell back and Morino was finished. Rounding the bend The Master and Clear Artist led to the straight, where Our State came up followed by Hunting Horn. Our State challenged The Master, but without any impression, and the latter won easily by one and a half lengths. Time—2min. 57 secs.

GOLF.

The Amateur Championship.

THE FINALS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 27.

The Finals in the Amateur Golf Championship between Townsend and Scroggie will be played off here on Monday.

BOMBAY HUNT.

Four days a week hunting has been the Christmas fare provided for us by our M. F. H. So far as my recollection serves me, this is the first time in the history of the Bombay Hunt that we have been lucky enough to be treated with such liberality. The excellent sport we have enjoyed so much this season has undoubtedly been severe on both horses and hounds, as so many of the gallops have been long and fast. It therefore proves how perfect must be the management of the kennels and the stables to have enabled the M. F. H. to treat us with such generous munificence. Yesterday morning the meet was at that favourite place Sahar Hill, and in spite of many people being away for the holidays, the gathering was a large one, which included four ladies, namely Mrs. Beatty, Mrs. Mayer, Mrs. Turner Green and Miss Forbes. A very strong wind was blowing and on account of its dryness there did not appear to be very much dew, but the sport was so extremely good, it is only reasonable to suppose that there was more dampness in the atmosphere and on the ground than there seemed. After allowing ample time for the large contingent, which had come from Bombay by train, to reach the place of meeting, a move was made round the south end of the Hill, and very shortly after the pack had entered the covert on the far side, a welcome burst of music proclaimed that a jackal had been spending the previous night in the neighbourhood. Leaving the wood with great dash, the hounds tore across the upper end of the Bomanwadi valley, a district which consists of ricefields fenced with very high banks. A keen hunter, however, fed upon the best equine food, makes light of these obstacles, and we follow in the wake of the pack, enjoying the pleasing sensation which the spring of a good horse gives when satisfactorily negociating his fences. Just before reaching the Tulsi Pipe hounds turn to the left and we run for some distance along a dangerous-looking stretch of Melon ground, but fortunately the grass in this particular vicinity has been well grazed down, and the deep ruts and holes in the ground were at any rate easily seen, though it requires a clever and handy horse to get over such "various" land without mishap. Hounds then turn to the right over the aforesaid pipe, and continuing along some grass fields, we have to go down and up a very stoney nullah, and the branches of a big tree jutting out awkwardly across the gap in the hedge on the far side necessitated riding with a certain amount of care. Pushing on over another long tract of strongly banked paddy fields, it was evident from the pace at which hounds travelled that their quarry was not going to be allowed any quarter, and in a few minutes more the pack had added another jackal to its book. "What excellent hounds" was the remark made by many people. One old sportsman was indeed heard to say "They seem to be too fast for the jackals," and this on a morning which was generally expected to be a poor scenting one.

Time being at our command a move was then made for the covert on the north side of Sahar Village, and one of the finest, if not the finest, run this season was the result. Getting away on good terms with the pack we follow the "flying beauties" through some grass fields to begin with, and then have to cross the big nullah known as Bapnala," and skirting round the outside of a big walled enclosure—a nasty place to get out of should one ever deem it advisable to jump into—it we gallop across the Andheri Road and continue at rare speed along the northern fringe of the magnificent Grange bunds which lie a little to the south of the new church at Marole. Pushing up the hill ahead of us we gallop along some firmly turfed grass country for a considerable distance, until we reach the wood hard by the old ruined church, where it is presumed a monastery must have been situated at some time or another.

The artful tactics of the jackal occasioned a check at this place, but the pace had been tremendous, and the slight delay was of the greatest assistance to many people, who had not been able to keep the same breakneck speed which hounds had been running. A welcome note from a couple of hounds on the side of the hill to the north of the run soon told us however in which direction the jackal had gone, and the Huntsman at once called the rest of the pack to this spot. The "chorus of music" which ensued showed how accurate the aforesaid couple had been, and off we go again at excellent speed across the Valley of Marole to the big hill of the same name, upon which are situated the well-known dark-looking caves. The hounds went straight up this very steep hill, and many riders elected to follow them straight, whilst others were to be seen working their way round either side. It came to much the same thing for all of us in the end, as after leaving the hill behind us we are able to join forces, as it were, on the far side, and sat down for a delightful gallop through the open Goregaum woodlands beyond. At no time did the pace of the hunt slacken, and it was indeed a fine ride through these firmly turfed palm-groves, with the pleasing sound of the hounds echoing through each valley in front of us. Finally we arrive at some very dense jungle, but luckily some oodlie pathways through it enable us to push our way, a good deal easier than is often the case. Some of the hills were very steep and stoney, but even towards the end of this long run, it was wonderful how willingly our horses made light of the hard work they were called upon to perform. Eventually in a particularly dense area of thick undergrowth the pack was able to claim yet another jackal to its already splendid record. The brush was presented to Miss Forbes, who had ridden so well and so fearlessly throughout the hunt. This second run of the morning had lasted for no less than 47 minutes, and until we reached the jungle the country traversed was as pleasant as any in the vale of Salsette. The soft grass fields of England have of course a charm entirely to themselves, but to those of us who have perforce to spend so much of their existence in India, a hunt of the excellence of the one we enjoyed yesterday morning does indeed take a good deal of beating, forming a most worthy substitute for the sport of Fox-hunting in the old country. Long may the scarlet enliven the landscape and the best of all sports continue in Salsette.

Hounds next meet to morrow Tuesday, the 29th instant, at Kris, and those people who may come from Bombay by the morning train should be careful to see that their horses are sent to Parla station, not to Santa Cruz.

JACKAL.

MADRAS RACES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, DECEMBER 27.

The following are the results of the Winter Meeting which opened on Saturday :—

JEYPORE PLATE :—
Col. Desaraj Urs' Progress..... 1
Mr. R. Sait's Stars..... 2
Capt. Marchant's Barenose 3

TRADERS' PLATE :—
Col. Desaraj Urs' Minimus 1
Mr. Robinson's Varalette 2
Capt. Heyland's Sharavogue..... 3

MYSORE PLATE :—
Mr. Ahmed Sait's Philcourage..... 1
Capt. Heyland's Bell Dhu..... 2
Mr. Sattar's Royal Revenge..... 3

PUDUKOTTAH PLATE :—
Haji Osman Sait's William Rufus 1
Col. Desaraj Urs' Jassus 2
Mr. Mahomed Jaffir's Nonplus..... 3

YACHT CLUB RACES.

In spite of Bombay being particularly empty at this season, six boats covered the line at 3-50, Jean getting a very bad start.

The course selected was Mark Buoy, Schooner, Tucker Beacon and Schooner ; the latter had to be given up owing to a somewhat light breeze which would not have enabled a finish in daylight.

The race started with a run to Mark Buoy. Curlew had the advantage by keeping well up Harbour and was first round the buoy. The others rounded the buoy in a bunch, Jean became entangled with Sitara and very narrowly escaped fouling the Mark.

Curlew, who was leading, decided on a course straight up Harbour, and was nearly able to beat in on a single tack, the remainder went about sooner, and had to battle against a very strong ebb tide. The order was Curlew, Sitara, Coralie. Next week we hope to see a full flotilla and a fresher breeze.

Four boats crossed the line in the B class to a good start, Pixie being first over and all set spinnakers to port for the run to the Mark buoy. Pixie kept the lead closely followed by the rest and harrassed by Trixie, who kept close up to her and rounded the Mark buoy close behind her, Erin and Mannikin rounding in a heap, the former to windward. It was a beat to the Schooner and all the boats stood up the Harbour on the port tack with a strong ebb tide on their lee-bow. Pixie increased her lead and then rounded the Schooner in the following order—Erin, Mannikin and Trixie. On the reach to Tucker Beacon the boats kept to shore to keep out of the tide, and then with a very puffy wind drew out, some of them setting their baloon jibs. Jibing round the Tucker Beacon spinnakers were set to starboard. After rounding the Karanja buoy, Pixie with a good lead stood up Harbour on the port tack and Erin followed her, but Mannikin stood over to the Bombay shore on the star tack and made the Schooner without tacking, thus gaining considerably. At the finish Erin pulled off a hard-fought race by 9 secs. from Pixie, who was second, and the handicaps listing out very well made a very sporting race, three of these yachts finishing within 58 secs.

Three representatives of A class faced the starter—Sapphire, Melody, Turquoise—starting over the line in the order named.

The course was to the Mark Buoy half way between North and South Karanja buoys, thence back round the Schooner, thence Tucker Beacon, North Karanja buoy and home.

On the first portion of the course Melody showed her counter to the other two, rounding the Schooner 5mins. 3secs. ahead of Sapphire, Turquoise being some 16 minutes astern of the leader.

On the second portion of the course, Sapphire pulled up and finished 1min. 13secs. ahead of Melody with Turquoise 12mins. 35secs. astern.

The following races sailed on Saturday :—

A. CLASS HANDICAP RACE.—Sailed at 3-30 p.m.

Name of Boats.	Time Allowances. M S	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H M S	Corrected Time. H M S
Sapphire ...	Scr	E H H Hopkins, & Maj Muter, R E	5 47 20	2 17 20
Turquoise...	1 55	J. W. Stokes & W. Darling ...	5 59 55	2 28 0
Melody.....	10 44	J B K Macbeth	5 48 33	2 7 49

Course No 42 + 1 = 10·7 miles. Wind NW.-W Strength Fresh. 1st Prize won by Melody. Time-limit 6-30 p.m.

B. CLASS HANDICAP RACE—Sailed at 3-40 p. m.

Name of Boats.	Time Allowances. M S	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H M S	Corrected Time. H M S
Erin	6 24	Officers, 116th	6 24 24	2 38 0
Trixie....	8 2	Officers, Royal Scots	6 30 24	2 42 22
Pixie	Scr	E Y Watson & J E Aspinwall	6 18 9	2 38 9
Mannikin..	8 55	Officers, R. A. ...	6 27 53	2 38 58

Course No. 42+1 = 10·7 miles.—Wind N.N.-W. Strength Fresh. 1st Prize won by Erin and 2nd Prize won by Pixie. Saves entrance fee. Time-limit 6-30 p.m.

C CLASS HANDICAP RACE.—Sailed at 3-50 p.m.

Name of Boats.	Time Allowances. M S	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H M S	Corrected Time. H M S
Coralie ...	3 32	Col H Mead ...	5 48 13	1 54 41
Maud ...	0 53	Officers, R E ...	5 52 2	2 1 9
Lapwing...	Scr	Capt C W. Holmes	5 46 35½	1 56 35½
Curlew ...	3 5	C A Wordsworth	5 37 56½	1 44 51½
Sitara ...	3 32	J E Needham...	5 45 26	1 51 54
Jean	6 11	C N Moberley..	5 52 11	1 56 0

Course No. 42 = 5·3 miles. Wind N. N. W. Strength Fresh 1st Prize won by Coralie. 2nd Prize won by Sitara Time-limit 6-30 p.m.

CRICKET.

Elphinstone C. C. vs. Kashmir.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, DECEMBER 27.

In the match played this morning on the Aitcheson College ground, the Kashmir team scored a total of 151, Noorelahi contributing 24, Mehta 12, Salamatray 20, Manekchand 19, and the Devan Saheb Rajakise 52.

The Elphinstone C. C put together 104 for eight wickets, Parekh making 22, Wagle 16, Bharucha 10, and Gimi 29, (not out.)

PAPERCHASE AT CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 26.

The Calcutta Paperchase this morning was won by Capt. Holden on "Lord Harry," Mr. Robertson on "Blue Bell" being second. The Pony Chase was won by Mr. Pauntley, on "Loch Lily."

THE goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 28th November, 1908, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1907 of 151,789 mds. and Rs. 13,141 in the earnings.

ADMIRAL SIR JOHN BAIRD died on Dec. 8 at his residence, Woodside, Wootton, Isle of Wight, as the result of an attack of pneumonia. he late admiral, who was the son of Sir David Baird, of Newbyth, was born in 1832, and entered the Navy in 1845. He became sub-lieutenant in 1852 and lieutenant in 1854, served in the Baltic during the Crimean war, and was promoted to the rank of commander in 1857. Sir John was made captain in 1864, real-admiral in 1879, and vice-admiral in 1886. He was commander-in-chief in the Pacific in 1884-85, and admiral-superintendent of the Naval Reserves from 1885 to 1888. From the latter year to 1890 he commanded the Channel Squadron, and was promoted to the rank of full admiral in 1892, retiring in 1897. Sir John, who was made a K. C. B. in 1890, was a member of the Royal Yacht Squadron.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

PANAMA CANAL INCIDENT.

The Allegation of Corruption.

LONDON, DECEMBER 13.

A representative of the New York "Times," after examining the Government papers relating to the purchase of the Panama Canal, admits that the documents do not reveal that any money was paid to Americans in connection with the transaction.

M. Bunan Varilla, an eminent French engineer who was closely connected with the revival of the Panama Canal project, states that £3,000,000 of American money was paid to the new Panama Company and £5,000,000 to the shareholders in the old company.

[Last Monday President Roosevelt declared that it was infamous for American newspapers to assert that an American syndicate profited to the extent of £5,000,000 out of the £8,000,000 paid to France for her rights in the Panama Canal. Congress ordered an investigation of the matter.]

Cheaper Cables.

DISCUSSION IN LONDON.

SEVERAL INTERESTING SUGGESTIONS.

The Lord Mayor of London yesterday presided over an influential meeting held to discuss the question of cheaper cables. The speakers included the Duke of Argyll, Viscount Milner, Mr. R. Lemieux (Canadian Postmaster-General), Captain Collins (Commonwealth Representative in London), the Earl of Jersey, and Sir Albert Spicer (President of the London Chamber of Commerce).

The meeting recommended the establishment of low-priced, easy, and uniform means of telegraphic connection within the Empire, and decided to ask the Government to convene a conference of the postal authorities of the States and dependencies of the Empire to promote a wider recognition of the policy of State-owned and State-controlled cables.

The Duke of Argyll advocated the cheap transmission of cables after business hours.

Viscount Milner declared that it would be worth while for the State to lose some money to secure a substantial reduction in the cost of cables.

Sir Albert Spicer, representing the London Chamber of Commerce, said he recognised that existing private rights must not be disregarded. Nevertheless the time had arrived when the cables ought to be owned and controlled by the Government and run in the best interests of all.

The Earl of Jersey emphasised the necessity for recognising what the cable companies had done for the Empire.

Mr. Neilson argued that it was unlikely the Government could work the cables more cheaply than private enterprise could. It would be cheaper to increase old-age pensions to 7s. 6d. per week than to introduce penny-a-word telegrams for all distances.

Mr. W. S. Fielding, Canadian Minister for Finance, said he would never advocate rash and reckless expenditure, but everyone desired better and cheaper communication than existed at present.

Sir Edward Sassoon, M.P., remarked that Mr. Henniker Heaton's scheme for penny-a-word cables was the goal of the future. At present it was only a pious aspiration. He (Sir Edward) advocated State-owned and State-controlled cables, beginning by linking up with the Pacific cable. He believed that 1s. 6d. per word was feasible, with 1s. a word for deferred cables.

Lord Curzon wrote stating that cheap cables would be an immense incentive to Imperial feeling, without which the Empire could not permanently exist. The cables ought to be administered in the interests of the entire community. Existing connections and methods would be regarded as hopelessly obsolete before another quarter of a century.

Mr. R. Lemieux advocated a State-owned Atlantic cable as a logical sequence to the Pacific cable. The result would be an immediate reduction of the rates between Canada and England by 50 per cent. and eventually a 10 cents rate. It would also ensure reductions to Australia and New Zealand, besides being the harbinger of a pan-Britannic system.

Captain Collins said the Commonwealth favoured the cheapening of the cables wherever practicable on a commercial basis. She was willing to co-operate in the establishment of a State-owned Atlantic line and the bringing of the Canadian land lines under State control.

Rugby Football.

WALES DEFEATS THE "WALABIES."

The Australian Amateur Rugby Union yesterday met Wales at Cardiff. Thirty-thousand people witnessed the contest, which was most strenuous and exciting. The game resulted in favour of Wales, who scored a penalty goal and two tries to two tries. The home team's outsiders proved more clever in attack than their opponents, and Wales scored first but missed an easy place. Prentice then headed a passing rush, enabling Richards to score between the posts. Carmichael failed to convert. After the interval Wales registered a try, but gradually the "Wallabies" pack gained the ascendency, until an offside resulted in a Wales penalty goal. The "Wallabies" brilliantly attacked again and again, and in the last ten minutes threatened to pull the game out of the fire. Prentice enabled Russell to score a try, but Carmichael was unable to convert.

England v. Australia.

The Australian Rugby League team (professionals) yesterday played a test match against the Northern Union (England). The game was very fast and resulted in a draw. England scored two goals six tries and Australia five goals four tries. In the first half Messenger placed a penalty goal, while England scored two unconverted tries. Then Devereaux scored a try, but Messenger's place failed. England scored two more tries, one of which was converted, and this gave them the lead at half-time of 14 points to five. In the second-half England quickly added an unconverted try. Devereaux and Butler scored tries for Australia, and Messenger converted both. Then England added an unconverted try, and a fine try by Devereaux, which Messenger converted, equalised the scores. Then Messenger placed a penalty goal and England scored a penalty goal in the last minute.

P. H. Burge and P. Flanagan, who early in the tour of the Australian Rugby Union team each broke a leg, have recovered. They have joined their team at Cardiff.

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, DECEMBER 25.

The disturbance which was in Upper India yesterday has given snow in the West Himalayas a local rain in the East and North Punjab and the extreme of the Northwest United Provinces. No telegram have been received from Kashmir owing to interruptions in the telegraph lines. This is probably due to heavy snow having fallen there. The disturbance has disappeared from Upper India but the original depression is now moving eastward and covers a large area extending over the East United Provinces, the Province of Bengal and the North-East of the Peninsula, and has occasionally scattered rain in the Central parts of the country. The cloud has spread eastward in Eastern Bengal. The skies, however, are clearing in the rear of the depression and clear skies now extend over the North-West of India, the Central Provinces and Central India. In the Peninsula light to moderate cloud persists. The principal rainfall amounts are at Jubbulpore and Nagpur half inch, Amraoti and Sialkot one, Simla and Chakrata half an inch. The advance eastward of the depression has been preceded by a rise of temperature and there is in consequence a moderate excess over the United Provinces, East Central India, and Eastern half of the Central Provinces and the Province of Bengal; while it is in defect over the North-West of India. It is also high in the Peninsula. The humidity is generally normal or in defect. The forecast gives showers as possible in the Province of Bengal.

SIMLA, DECEMBER 26.

The depression entering North-East India yesterday, continued to move eastward, but ceased to affect the weather. Skies are now clear in the whole of Northern India and the central parts of the country.

A cold wave in the rear of the depression is beginning to affect the Eastern districts of the United Provinces, and of the Central Provinces to the West. In these areas the temperature is in defect, the greatest defficiency occurring in Rajputana and Gujarat, while to the East the weather continues warmer than usual, especially in Behar and the adjacent districts to the West.

Disturbed conditions in South India resulted in isolate falls of rain, the principal amount being two inches in Cochin.

Cloud have decreased somewhat in this region, but skies are still cloudy in the greater past of the Peninsula. The weather is much warmer than usual in Mysore, Madras and the Deccan. Humidity is normal, or in defect. A fresh depression is affecting Persia.

Forecast—Dry weather is probable in the whole country.

SIMLA, DECEMBER 27.

The depression which appeared in North East India yesterday disappeared and a cold has reached the western districts of North-East India. The temperature in consequence is normal or in defect in the United Provinces, the central parts of the country and North-West India, but owing to the approach of a depression from Persia; skies are clouding over. The temperature is rising in Baluchistan.

The weather continues warmer than usual in Deltaic Bengal and cloud has increased in Burma. Skies are now lightly overcast there and the southern half of the Peninsula.

Forecast.—Dry weather is probable over the whole country.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 26TH DECEMBER.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 26th December 1908, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity has decreased and is normal or in slight excess. Temperature has generally risen but the maximum is yet slightly below normal at Rawalpindi and Lahore.

The United Provinces.—Skies are almost clear. Humidity has decreased and is generally below the average. Maximum temperature is normal but the minimum is in slight excess.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. The usual amount of moisture is present in the air. Temperature is either equal to or below the average.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West. —Skies are clear. Humidity is generally below normal except for an excess at Bhuj. Temperature both maximum and minimum is considerably below the average, the largest deficiency being 16 degrees in the minimum at Bhavnagar.

The Central Provinces.—Raipur reports light rain but cloud has decreased there and skies are now clear over the whole division. Humidity has increased at Raipur while it is normal elsewhere. Temperature is normal.

The Konkan.—Cloud has decreased at Mormugao and skies are likely clouded at Karwar and Mormugao. The moisture in the air has increased at Ratnagiri, Mormugao, and Karwar and is new in slight excess. Day temperature has fallen and is generally below the average. Night temperature is normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded at Belgaum, Sholapur and Ahmednagar. Humidity is either equal to or below normal. Maximum is normal but the minimum is in defect at Malegaon and in excess at Sholapur and Bijapur.

General Remarks.—The cold wave has now extended over Gujarat and West Central India.

The unsettled weather conditions in the Bay have approached the Malabar Coast and have given heavy rain at Calicut amounting nearly to two inches. Pressure on the Bombay Coast is relatively low and light or moderate cloud is probable south of latitude 18°.

H. MAYSTON,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

MOTOR-CAR STONED.

Miss Leslie Injured.

CULPRIT ESCAPES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 26.

A stone was thrown yesterday at a motor-car, in which were Mrs. and Mr. William Leslie and Miss Leslie, about 37 miles from Calcutta, on the Burdwan road, hitting Miss Leslie and injuring her face.

The car was stopped, but the culprit could not be found, and a complaint was laid before the District Magistrate, Hooghly.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 26.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

The following postings are notified:—Major B. M. Gordon, Political Agent, Khyber, is transferred as Political Agent, Southern States of Rajputana, Mr. J. L. Maffey relieving him.

Captain R. H. Chenevix Trench is placed on special duty as Boundary Settlement Officer, Rajputana.

Lieut.-Colonel C. A. Kemball from leave next month is reverted as Poltical Agent at Loralai.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. T. W. Richardson is gazetted to act upon the Calcutta High Court Bench vice Mr. Justice Caspersz, on deputation.

Mr. Carnduff's appointment to the Bench is confirmed.

Major E. R. Foard has four months' sick leave.

Mr. W. W. Vind, Assistant Customs Collector, is transferred to Burma.

Lieutenant A. H. Hall, Indian Marine, retires from the 26th proximo.

Mr. E. S. Christie is posted to the Lower Ganges Bridge Project.

A coal mine managers examination will be held at Asansol, beginning on the 24th February next.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the comparative statement of traffic earnings or week ending 19th Dec, 1908.

	Miles open.	Total for the week.	Earnings for previous weeks.	Total to date.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Approximate earnings for week ending 19th Dec. 08 ...	1606·53	11,63,590	1,780,148	1,84,71,738
G I P Ry Section	1177·62	2,03,429	42,08,061	44,11,481
I M R system ..	123·99	20,772	6,16,217	6,41,989
A D O Ry — Baran-Kotah Ry —	13·51	921	4,702	5,624
Total ...	2923·45	12,93,793	221,37,119	2,35,30,832
Actuals for corresponding week ending 21st Dec. 07	1568·75	19,26,307	185,62,031	1,97,88,338
G I P R Section...	1173·84	2,47,448	53,13,105	54,60,553
I M D system....	125·70	22,078	6,57,279	6,79,477
A D O Ry ...				
Total....	2870·29	15,96,033	244,12,715	2,59,18,768
Increase (G I P R..	+ 37·76	— 62,917	— 1933,887	— 12,16·00
I M R..	+ 1·79	— 44,028	— 1,55 044	— 10,49,072
or A D O Ry	+ 6 226	—	+ 41,987	+ 37,863
Decrease Baran-Kotah Ry	+ 13·51	+ 921	+ 4,702	+ 5,624

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 19th December on 504·25 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,38,000	2,40,000	4,000	4,02,000
Orsper mile of Railway	313	476	8	797
For previous 23 weeks of half year	32,14,631	56,97,168	25,544	89,27,362
Total for 24 weeks ...	33,72,631	59,37,168	29,544	93,29,362
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,87,908	2,44,594	2,976	4,34,578
Per mile of Ry. do. ..	371	485	6	862
Total to corresponding date do. ..	33,20,856	45,21,961	26,497	79,49,424

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 32 576
Do to date ..... Rs. 6,19,071

NAGDA-MUTTRA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 12th Dec. on 138·50 Miles open.

	Goods' ng Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated).	Total Earnings
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	2,000	2,600	30	4,630
Or per mile of Railway..	14	18	—	33
For previous 23 weeks of half-year	55,923	37,239	821	93,983
Total for 24 weeks	57,923	39,839	851	98,613
Comparison. Total for corresponding Week of previous year	1,447	1,313	42	2,802
Per mile of Ry. do. ..	10	13	1	24
Total to corsps date do.	35,405	24,489	1,065	60,959

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 1,828
Do. to date ..... Rs. 37,654

THE death has occurred at Southsea, after an operation, of Major A. P. Shewell, 123rd Outram's Rifles, Indian Army. He was formerly in the Somerset Light Infantry, and was gazetted in 1887, became lieutenant in 1890, captain in 1898, and major in 1905. He served in 1903-1904 in operations in the neighbourhood of Aden, and was mentioned in despatches.

CAPT. G. H. MOORE, whose death is announced, was second son of the Rev. George Bridges Moore, rector of Tunstall, near Sittingbourne. He was born on Jan. 18, 1847. In December 1860 he entered the "Britannia" as a naval cadet, and in July 1862 was appointed midshipman on the "Tribune," spending four years in that vessel on the Pacific Station. He afterwards served on the "Lord Clyde, Rosario, and Druid." To the "Druid" he was appointed in February 1872 for service on the West Coast of Africa. In October 1873 he was sent from the "Druid" to Sir John Glover for the expedition to Coomassie, and gained great praise for his conduct. He was the recipient of a silver cup with an inscription testifying to "his gallant and faithful services" in connection with the expedition. In 1882 he served as transport officer in the Egyptian expedition.

PROGRESS IN PARLIAMENT.

The Prime Minister made his promised statement in the House of Commons on Dec. 9 on the measures to be pushed through before the end of the session, and those which the Government intend to drop. The Bills of the two classes may be tabulated as follows :—

PRINCIPAL BILLS TO BE PASSED.

Children	Prevention of Crime
Scottish Education	Port of London
Housing of Working Classes (Ireland)	Miners' Eight Hours

MINOR BILLS TO GO THROUGH.

East India Loans	White Phosphorus
Summary Jurisdiction (Scotland)	Provisional Orders Procedure
Local Government (Scotland)	P. O. Savings Bank
Crofters Commons	Commons
Hop Substitutes	Criminal Appeal Amendment
Appellate Jurisdiction	Constabulary (Ireland)
Lunacy	Tuberculosis Prevention (Ireland)
Post Office Consolidation	Ferries (Ireland)
Companies Consolidation	Law of Murder Amendment
Poisons and Pharmacy	
Statute Law Revision	

The two last-named are private Members' Bills, and will be dropped if there is not general agreement on them. The Hop Substitutes Bill will also be dropped if not generally agreed to.

BILLS ABANDONED.

Irish Land	Local Government (Ireland)
Trawling in Prohibited Areas	County Council
Housing and Town Planning	Licensing Consolidation
Contempt of Court	Election of Aldermen
	London Paving Expenses

The first three will be pushed forward early next session. In the case of the Housing Bill, the Committee proceedings will be curtailed. Mr. Asquith hopes that the session may be brought to an end on Friday, Dec. 18.

Replying to a deputation from the Central Land Association, who waited on him on Dec. 9 to urg the provision of an official representative of the Board of Agriculture in the House of Commons the Prime Minister admitted that the existing arrangement was extremely inconvenient. The Government had been inquiring into the matter, and had arrived at the conclusion that it was desirable to appoint an Under Secretary to the Board of Agriculture. Legislation would be necessary, and it was his earnest hope that in the course of next session a Bill might be got through Parliament for the creation of this new office.

On behalf of the Political Committee of the New Reform Club, a memorial has been presented to the Prime Minister urging on him "the desirability of taking speedy measures to give legislative effect to the expressed determination of the House of Commons that the will of the people

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The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, DEC. 28, 1908.

FRENCH NEIGHBOURS AND AEROPLANES.

THE anxiety of motorists to have good roads, level and hard, and of non-motorists to be freed from the dangers, dust, wear and tear inseparable from automobile traffic is certainly both real and reasonable. But at the present rate of progress in aviation it looks as if the highway would be soon but an old-fashioned convenience for the timid or decrepid traveller, not worth the money and talent spent on making it perfect. The account of the aeroplane works of Voisin Frères at Billancourt, near Paris, given by a correspondent in the *Times*, makes even an unimaginative reader think that the day of easy aerostation is at hand, for if a regular factory for aeroplanes, on commercial as well as scientific lines, is calmly in full swing in the land of a rational nation, there must be something more than flights of fancy in the idea of flying through the air. The man in the street will have to resign in favour of the man in the clouds. A proposal, which was voted unanimously, was made in the French Chamber the other day by the Marquis de Dion, a scientific and enterprising aristocrat, who, when still young, went into the motor manufacturing business with confidence at a period when slower people shook their heads at such dangerous methods of locomotion. At his instance, the Government of the Republic conferred the Cross of the Legion of Honour on seven enthusiastic aeronauts, among whom are Messrs. Farman, Wilbur Wright, Gabriel Voisin and others almost as well known. This distinction marks appreciation of the high degree of courage possessed by aeronauts and must give a further impulse to the development of the elusive science of aerostatics. Even the most absorbed inventor must be influenced in his human soul by encouragement from bodies that have the control of nations. Meanwhile the construction of aeroplanes goes on apace. As an industry it is now well established in France, where several factories are either in course of erection or at work making models of flying machines and motors to fit them. Companies are forming to share the risks and profits of these ventures, and one such is already started to make fifty aeroplanes on the Wright model.

The Voisin factory seems to have been the first in the field, for it has been at work ever since 1903. It was the Voisins who constructed the Farman and Delagrange machines. They made various experiments and finally designed a new type of their own invention from which was evolved the bi-plane flying-apparatus, a specimen of which Mr. Farman triumphantly steered the other day from Châlons to Rheims. This was the first straight run made by human agency in such a machine. The new works of Messrs. Voisin are close to Issy-les-Moulineaux, the parade ground where aeronauts, by permission of the military authorities, try flights at fixed hours. When the *Times* correspondent had the privilege of visiting the Voisin laboratory, he found one Farman aeroplane in course of construction, another of the Goupy type, finished, and being tested by M. Goupy himself, a bi-plane machine, with a 100 h. p. motor, was in hand and the monoplane for Mr. Farman, which has been named "the Flying Fish." The materials that go to make up an aeroplane are so simple and few that it is hard to believe they can be made to do such marvellous feats. Ash and poplar timber, aluminium, steel, steel-wire, rubber-coated canvas, are the sum-total, and the tools required are no grander or better than those used by an ordinary joiner. With these the Voisins construct aeroplanes of varying power, but of much the same character. Four can be turned out in the month, and the cost for each, if of the Farman type, is £1,000. They are built in the extensive erecting "shop," are then moved to the machine shed, and fitted with the necessary motor and machinery, adjusted with extreme nicety and passed on for trial to the experimental workshop where the bearing surfaces of the planes and motor are tested. The long spindle-shaped body of the Voisin aeroplane has wings, or supporting planes, fixed to it. The steering apparatus is at the front and the stability arrangements at the rear. The screw propeller, the motor and the aeronaut himself occupy the fusiform body, which is ten metres long, and is made of ash timber, dry, and cut in the direction of the grain, which must be straight, even and sound throughout. There are four lengths of this, the ends of each being encased in special steel caps. They are braced together by wooden struts and cross-ties by steel wires. The wings are frames of poplar as carefully chosen as the ash, over which rubber-coated canvas is stretched. Uprights of the same wood and steel tension wires unite the upper and lower planes, while other supports maintain the exact form of the surfaces of the planes. To the fusiform body is also fixed the metal framework on springs to which the cycle wheels are attached. One duty of the springs is to deaden the shock of return to earth, and they also help to attain the speed required for starting. The shafts of the propeller blades are made of highly resistant steel and the blades of aluminium.

The apparatus that tests the bearing powers of the various surfaces is a most ingenious device. The machine to be tested is balanced in a manner too technical for short description. It is then subjected to a current of air of the required velocity—an electric fan producing this artificial wind—to test the stability of the machine and its various surfaces. So satisfactory is this method that the Voisins find it possible to calculate accurately in their workshops the sustaining power of the surfaces the aeronaut has to rely on, and they can decide with precision on the most suitable form for the surfaces of their aeroplanes. Actual experience of the lateral stability of these and their power of negotiating curves with the right degree of inclination, justifies reliance on the testing apparatus. The Voisin machines have, however, been forced to limit their flights to a forty or forty-five minutes' run. Their aeroplanes do not, it is true, require a pilot of extraordinary skill and experience as does Mr. Wilbur Wright's machine, but neither can they sail so far. Voisin Frères intend to circumvent this disadvantage and they are now constructing a Panhard motor of 100 h.p. to be fitted to a larger aeroplane that may enable them to take longer flights. The Vivinus Company, in Belgium, is getting a helping hand from Baron de Caters, who promises to finance its efforts to design and construct aeroplane motors. England, as a nation, has done nothing yet to encourage aviation. Her military authorities have been obliged to go abroad for the motors of their war air-ships. Private individuals have done as much as lies in their power, at their own cost and risk. Mr. Moore Brabazon spent some of the short November days at Issy-les-Moulineaux learning to control and float an aeroplane, it is believed, with the design of practising for a cross-Channel flight in the near future. He will not be the first, by many, to have taken this little air trip, nor will he be the last.

A DESERVING INSTITUTION.

THERE is no enterprise more deserving of support from the officers of the Army and Navy than the Surgical Home in London maintained and entirely looked after by Miss Keyser, better and more popularly known as Sister Agnes, a name full of grateful memories for the many that she has tended in sickness. This lady of good deeds, with the aid of her sister, nursed back to health and strength nearly three hundred officers stricken in the field or by disease during the war in South Africa and the China campaign, giving up her own residence in London for the purpose. But Miss Keyser was only then beginning that good work which she has ever since continued. In an Army and Navy such as ours, scattered over a large Empire, to serve in all climes and constantly engaged in fighting of some kind, numbers of officers wounded or stricken by disease return Home, requiring the most careful nursing and skilful treatment, not to be obtained except by those in a position to pay high fees for it. Realising this, and moved by a kindly sympathetic nature to help such cases, Miss Keyser took a house in Grosvenor Gardens and there, with the help of a few personal friends, amongst whom are the King and the Prince of Wales, five years ago started "King Edward The Seventh's Hospital for Officers," with an honorary medical staff which included some of the greatest talent in London. In this hospital no less than one thousand officers of the Army and Navy have been treated during the five years which terminates with the lease of the house this month. Miss Keyser, with the object of continuing her good work, now for the first time appeals for funds and asks for an annual subscription of five shillings from each officer of the two Services. Should Miss Keyser's appeal meet with the success it deserves, she counts on having at her disposal the sum of £5,000 annually, with which a free surgical home for officers will be maintained. The services of an honorary medical staff are unfortunately no longer available but some of the greatest surgeons in London have, however, offered their services for such fees only as a patient may be able to afford. Without casting any doubt on the willingness of all to support this good work, we fear that experience has proved it is being over sanguine to rely on the collection of a fixed sum, on the promise that each and every member of a large community will promptly and regularly subscribe towards the total required. The object to be helped may often be in want of money though there may be no want of good intention to give it. The best arrangement for overcoming this difficulty, and by which prompt and regular payment of subscriptions can be ensured, is collection and remittance by units or through bankers and agents, and it would no doubt facilitate the labour of collecting and lessen the anxiety of those responsible for the Home if all subscriptions could be received within a fixed period; say, during the month of January in each year. We wish Miss Keyser's fresh venture all the success it so well deserves.

CHEERY MR. EDISON.

IT would be well to know if Mr. Edison included the item of "ground-rent" in the estimated rent of the twelve model houses for workmen he is preparing. He calculates that such a house containing fine living and bedrooms, bath and sanitary arrangements could be rented at seven-and-sixpence a week, the cost of one room in an American city. In three hours this house can be built by automatic machinery, and so cheaply that whole towns of the pattern might spring up like mushrooms all over the United States, or in any other country for the matter of that. No wonder with such a possibility in his mind, that Mr. Edison seemed cheery and contented in his laboratory at Orange, where a *Times* correspondent interviewed him and learned many other surprising things. The invention now being perfected there is a combination of the cinematograph and the phonograph, the moving figures and their voices acting simultaneously. The illusion is not yet quite complete, the voices still sounding artificial. But when the correct proportion in distance and sound is caught, this artificiality will disappear. Mr. Edison is sanguine and certain that every village will have its cinemato-phonographic theatre in the good new days to come and that this attraction, combined with cheap housing and cheap locomotion, will scatter the population of big towns and send men "back to the land." He firmly believes that electricity is the great controlling and motive power of the future, and for this reason, as well as possibly many others inherent in Canadians, Canada has, he thinks, a great future before her. The Dominion has water power enough to manufacture any amount of electricity and should therefore go ahead in every commercial, domestic and scientific direction. The British mechanic meets with Mr. Edison's approval, at least he found that, once cured of the desire to idle on Mondays, he was as good as any mechanic in the world; but the unskilled British working man is the worst of labourers, his value, as against a 60 per cent. American of the same type, being only 30 per cent. He is not as good as a Greek nor even a Southern Italian. Mr. Edison attributes this decadance to "too much free trade or too much alcohol." England has, he believes, lost so many industries she that has now an army of people about who "either won't or can't work." For a working idealist Mr. Edison hits the nail right on the head every time.

THE PORT OF LONDON.

THE Port of London Bill has reached the penultimate stage of its career and now only awaits Royal sanction. The effect it will have on the traffic of the port is expected to be enormous. Its origin in the office of the Board of Trade was sufficient guarantee that the scheme would be comprehensive, and it undoubtedly seems as if the Bill would end all the difficulties which have been raised in the way of carrying out much-needed reforms. The problem of the port is such that reforms can only be effective if wholesale. There have been enormous changes in shipping since the old dock companies came into existence. Greater use has been made year by year of the free water clause and the result has been that the docks have had to fight with a relatively shrinking trade while the value of trade in the port has been steadily growing. It is probable that the passing of the Bill will shortly be followed by an extension of the wharves. London is losing ground in the race for the big liners and the effect, unless it be checked, must ultimately be to draw away smaller craft. To the leviathans the Thames, if properly exploited, offers exceptional advantages. The need is for wharves in the deep water section where the largest ships can be accommodated if necessary. Reforms of a character that will be felt take many years to effect, but one of the chief difficulties should now be removed for the cost of upkeep of the docks will not new have the river work in competition, both being under one head. So many measures have been thrown out of Parliament in recent Sessions that it is pleasing to see this particular one has been treated on equitable lines and has not been mutilated for party purposes.

SNOW has been falling steadily in Kashmir during the past week.

TWELVE appointments for probationers for the Indian Forest Department are notified for next year.

CAPTAIN J. R. BROWN takes command of the Khyber Rifles, when Mr. J. L. Maffey becomes Political Agent, Khyber.

PEOPLE continue to migrate from the Saran district to Eastern Bengal and Assam in consequence of the failure of the rice crop.

THE Indian railways earnings which put on a short spurt recently are again falling behind. Those for the week ending the 11th, published to-day, are three lakhs less than in the corresponding period of last year.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

THE GOVERNMENT'S POSITION.

An Indian Debate.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, DECEMBER 11.

AT the moment of writing there is very little talked about except the prospects of an early dissolution. As the Prime Minister is expected within an hour or two to give some indication of the intentions of the Government.—I allude to the dinner which is being given in his honour to-night by 200 M.P.'s at the National Liberal Club—it would be futile to discuss the pros and cons. I may however mention that the Liberal Press or at any rate, the most influential section of it are for a comparatively early dissolution, not perhaps immediately, but as soon as possible after Mr. Lloyd-George has made his tour and the hen-roosts have been visited. Better, they say, go down fighting than continue the present miserable existence. Says the "Westminster Gazette" :—

"The idea that a Liberal Government can, like Mr. Balfour's Government in the last Parliament, sit down for two years or more to a mere process of administration when it has lost the power of legislating seems to us unthinkable. The Liberal Party is nothing if not a militant party, and submission means eventually its extinction and the dissipation of the forces that compose it into different movements and groups. We may see from the German example what happens to political parties when they lose or cannot obtain an effective legislative power. They cease to be thought of as a practical and responsible force in politics, and the public transfers its vote from group to group, while the real power passes into the hands of bureaucrats. Mr. Asquith's speech in Whitehall Place is awaited with enormous interest by all parties.

FEMALE SUFFRAGE.

It is impossible within the limits of a brief paragraph to give any idea of the scenes that occurred at the Royal Albert Hall last Saturday afternoon, when the Suffragettes with charactristic want of logic and inconsistency howled down their greatest friend in the Cabinet, Mr. Lloyd-George has been praised for not giving way and he certainly deserves credit for his patience. But I think he would have abandoned the task but for Lady McLaren his "Chairman" who by her persuasiveness and encouraging smiles kept him from allowing a mere handful of silly women with three or four male followers to prevent him from delivering his "Message from the Cabinet." But I must confess to sympathy with those Suffragettes who, when the Chancellor of the Exchequer finally sat down exactly two hours after he first began to address the meeting, called out "Where is the message?" He did not carry the matter any further than the Prime Minister's declaration of last May. If the Government remain in power they will bring in a Reform Bill. This Bill will not contain provision for the extension of the franchise to women, but if the majority of the House wish to insert a clause or clauses making this change, the Government will not stand in their way. Mr. Lloyd-George tries to soothe his lady friends by reminding them that 420 of the 670 members of the House of Commons are pledged to support Woman Suffrage, but he did not say as the "Westminster Gazette" has since been saying with great emphasis, that if the Government decides upon an appeal to the country before the present Parliament runs to full time there will be no Reform Bill. From their point of view the Suffragists and Suffragettes are justified in pressing the Government to bring in a Bill before the dissolution. If the anti-suffrage movement goes on extending at the present rate it is very likely I think that a large, perhaps a preponderating number, of the whole four hundred and twenty will think it prudent to reconsider their position. It may be interesting to mention that Mr. H. W. Nevinson had an experience which must have reminded him somewhat of another stormy gathering at a prominent town in the province of Gujarat. Mr. Nevinson's fine feelings were moved to audible indignation by the unceremonious manner in which the disorderly suffragettes were hustled from the building. Mr. Lloyd-George, addressing Mr. Nevinson, remonstrated with him and plainly told him that if, as he said, he could not sit down and see this kind of thing going on he had better retire. Mr. Nevinson did not accept this advice. It might have been better for him had he done so. Before long, to quote his own paper, "Mr. Nevinson plunged suddenly into an animated argument with the stewards. No quarter was shown on this occasion and he was hustled violently along one of the side aisles, and pushed outside."

A MINIATURE INDIAN BUDGET DEBATE.

Balked of their desire to get up a debate in the House of Commons this session on the Reform Scheme to be announced a few days hence by Lord Morley in another place, Sir Henry Cotton and his friends have been making the most of the opportunities afforded them by the Indian Loans Bill. The second reading of that measure was moved on Monday night in a house so empty as to make one think that it was the Indian Budget that was engaging the attention of an infinitesimal portion of His Majesty's faithful Commons. The discursiveness of the speakers also tended to create this allusion. The only familiar feature wanting was the array of Indian gentlemen in the public galleries. That part of the House is still vacant, but there are hopes that when Parliament reassembles next February the public will once more be admitted. Mr. Buchanan spoke for about thirty minutes, confining his remarks strictly to the subject matter of the Bill. He was interrupted towards the close of his speech by Sir Charles Dilke who wanted to know why it was that two millions had been borrowed since this measure was laid before the House. "To meet charges over here," was the Under-Secretary's reply; thereupon the watch dog of the Conservative party, Sir Frederick Banbury, who seems never to be absent from his seat whatever the matter under consideration, and to be interested not unintelligently in everything, asked "Why are those charges not met out of revenue?" Mr. Buchanan's explanation was that they were only met out of borrowed money temporarily. Dr. Rutherford took the bold course of moving the rejection of the Bill, claiming rather unkindly that he was only following the example set on a similar occasion ten years ago by Mr. Lloyd-George, Mr. McKenna and other members of the present Government. Dr. Rutherford generally inveighed against railway extension as a thing designed to benefit capitalists at the expense of the ryot, and from this he passed to a denunciation of the Partition of Bengal, the Speaker indulgently ignoring the irrelevance. With equal unappositness he attacked Lord Morley's argument for not putting his salary on the estimates, viz., that India should be kept outside party. A "feeble excuse," the worthy doctor calls it, adding to the astonishment of some of his listeners: "anything excellent that has been done for India was done through the medium of party." Another of his naive suggestions was that all danger of India being invaded has ceased since we cemented our understanding with Japan and became good friends with Russia. This was too much for Sir Charles Dilke who cruelly observed that some of his friends had been cheering statements which on mature consideration he was sure they would not approve. "The Japanese alliance had removed no danger, for danger there was none, to meet which that alliance could be utilised." Sir Charles, however, was himself in a highly critical mood. More than once he said he should refrain from discussing Indian policy in the present circumstances, but he was unsparing of his criticism of Indian Military policy, so far, at all events, as strategic railways are concerned. He severely blamed Lord Kitchener for crowding troops on the extreme frontier, and said his "strategic railways" had been carried out against the "opinion of all sane men." Pretty strong this. Some who will wish that he had treated Lord Kitchener with less harshness of speech will agree heartily with Sir C. Dilke's protest against the decision of the Romer Commission—a decision particularly unfortunate at the present moment when the avoidance of legitimate grievances is so desirable for reasons to which the Hon. Baronet alluded. Reuter has told you something of the incident that enlivened the debate towards its termination. Many members Liberal, Labour and Nationalist are constantly trying to make Mr. Rees look ridiculous but he is generally a match for them and on this occasion he did not come off second best. Here is how the lively interlude is reported in the "Morning Post" :—

Alluding to Mr. Rees the hon. member (Mr. Keir-Hardie) said that gentleman had been in the service of the Crown in India, and he was at present drawing revenue from the people of India, but the service he rendered them in return was to malign and misrepresent them at every opportunity in that House. (Cries of "Oh," cheers and laughter.)

Mr. Rees (L, Montgomery Boroughs)—I think it is an amazing piece of effrontery on the part of the hon. member to get up and talk to me about loyalty and the feeling of the people of India when he himself is so much responsible for encouraging disloyalty in that country. (Cheers.)

Sir H. Cotton (L, East Nottingham)—I protest against that remark.

Mr. Rees—I venture in this House to couple the name of the hon. member for East Nottingham with the name of the hon. member for Merthyr. (Cheers and laughter.) I draw no distinction between the effects of their propaganda. The hon. member for Merthyr had not that sub-stratum of knowledge of India on which he could possibly build any kind of erection of intelligent appreciation of the circumstances. (Laughter.)

Sir H. Cotton (L, East Nottingham) said he desired to enter an emphatic protest against the speech which had been delivered by the hon. member (Mr. Rees). He deeply deplored that the hon. gentleman should have risen in that House and insulted his hon. friend (Mr. Keir-Hardie).

Mr. Rees rose to a point of order and asked the Speaker whether the hon. gentleman was in order in taking exception to his reference to the hon. member (Mr. Keir-Hardie).

The Speaker—There is no ground for my interference.

Sir H. Cotton said he did not object to what the hon. member had said of him. He had very often been the subject of impertinent remarks from the hon. gentleman, but when he heard his hon. friend (Mr. Keir Hardie) accused of being the cause of the unrest in India, he considered it to be a gross insult.

Mr. Rees—One cause.

Sir H. Cotton said there was no justification for the remarks of the hon. member.

The "Times" gives a fuller report of Mr. Rees's speech:—

"What folly it was," he said, for hon. members to talk about the 'exclusiveness' of the British officer in India. The British officer did not go home and wash his hands and thank God he was not as other men were, which was what the native of any caste did when he happened to touch an Englishman. (Laughter and cheers.) Before hon. members of the House of Commons talked about Indian affairs they might take the trouble to learn the beggarly A B C of the subject. (Hear, hear.) The hon. member for Brentford (Dr. Brentford) had repeatedly said 'We,' but for whom did he speak? Heaven forbid that he should speak for the Liberal party. (Laughter.) There was a little knot of members who had been very much in evidence that night, but whose influence was in no sense proportionate to their loquacity. (Laughter and cheers.)

Subsequently Mr. Buchanan had the painful duty of proposing to closure Sir H. Cotton, and the House assented by 118 against 53. Sir John Jardine, Mr. Hart-Davies and Mr. Smeaton voted with the majority. The minority for whom Dr. Rutherford and Mr. Mackarness were tellers included, strange to say, the following prominent members of the Opposition :—Mr. Akers Douglas, Viscount Valentia, Lord Balcarres, Sir F. Banbury, Mr. Evelyn Cecil and Lord E. Talbot. This was, to say the least, not very complimentary to their colleague. Lord Percy, who had backed up the Government. Strange and unaccountable things take place in the House of Commons.

THE BIRDS OF INDIA.

The opening meeting of the Indian Section of the Royal Society of Arts yesterday was a brilliant affair and the distinguished audience that filled the room, was charmed with Mr. Douglas Dewar's paper on "The Birds of India." Sir Evan James, himself an ardent ornithologist, presided and amongst those present I noticed Sir William Lee-Warner, Sir Steuart Bayley, Sir George Birdwood, Sir David Barr, Sir Thomas Holdich, Sir James Thompson, Mr. W. S. Seton-Karr, who may be styled the Grand Old Man of the Indial Civil Service—his career in India began 64 years ago,—Mr. Alexander Rogers another veteran who rarely misses one of these meetings, Sir M. M. Bhownaggree, Mr. T. J. Bennett, C.I.E., Mr. H. Meltman-Johnson, the Hon. Sir Charles Fremantle, etc. Mr. Dewar's paper was full of enthusiasm for his chosen "hobby," as he modestly termed it, and written with the graphic and pointed pen which has distinguished all his compositions on this subjet. He also read it admirably. The paper was applauded throughout and all who spoke in the discussion bore unqualified testimony to its scientific worth and literary quality. He admits the criticism that books on Indian Natural History are usually what Mr. W. H. Hudson calls funny, but denies the soft impeachment that the writers model themselves on Phil Robinson or that they imitate each other. The birds themselves, Mr. Dewar tells us, are responsible for the descriptions of them being funny. "We naturalists," observes Mr. Dewar, "merely describe what we see. Each country has its own distinctive avifauna. American birds, unlike I suppose American men and women, are considered more gentle, more insipid' than the feathered folk of the British Isles. Still greater is the contrast between English and Indian birds. The latter are to the former as wine is to water. India is peculiarly rich in birds of character."

(Concluded on page 8.)

STUDENT RIOTS IN PARIS.

MANY INJURED.

Strange Scene in an Examination Hall.

ATTACK ON M. FALLIERES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, DECEMBER 25.

Riots among the Medical Students in Paris have occurred. They are protesting against the new Examination Rules. They smoked and played bridge in the Examination Room and bombarded the Police with eggs and vegetables. The Republican Guards charged the Students and many were injured and arrested.

In the Student riots, fifty-two Police and Republican Guards were injured.

Fifty-six of the rioters will be prosecuted.

While walking this morning in Paris, in company with his Secretary and Aide-de-Camp, President Fallieres was seized by the neck by a waiter named Mattis, who tried to pull his beard. Mattis, who was arrested, is supposed to be a Royalist.

Mattis grappled with President Fallieres and rolled him on the ground. President Fallieres' ear was scratched and his stick was broken. He proceeded on his walk and lunched with his usual appetite.

The unpopular medical examination has been withdrawn. M. Clemenceau has censured the Chief of Police for introducing Police into the Examination Hall in the guise of candidates.

THE TROUBLE IN VENEZUELA.

Satisfactory Settlement.

GOMEZ PARAMOUNT.

LONDON, DECEMBER 24.

Venezuela has resumed friendly relations with Colombia.

President Castro, in an interview, said that he will not hamper the new Government in settling his country's disagreements with Foreign nations, even though it involved his own withdrawal from activity.

LONDON, DECEMBER 25.

A telegram from Wilhemstad states that the Dutch Cruiser "Gilderland" has arrived, thus formally terminating the Venezuelan demonstration.

LONDON, DECEMBER 27.

A telegram from Caracas states that Gomez's authority has been recognized as supreme and that a bloodless revolution has been consummated.

THE SINKING OF THE "ST. KILDA."

Libau Decision Reversed.

DAMAGES TO BE PAID.

LONDON, DECEMBER 25.

A telegram from St. Petersburg states that the Supreme Prize Court, reversing the decision of the Libau Court, has decided that the confiscation and sinking of the British steamer "St. Kilda" during the war was unjustified, and that the owners are entitled to claim damages, except as regards the rice and cotton aboard.

OLD-AGE PENSIONS.

Preparing for Payment.

LONDON, DECEMBER 24.

All Postmasters are directed to get a big reserve of silver in view of the payment of old-age pensions on the first of January.

MARRIAGE OF LORD MINTO'S DAUGHTER.

A Fortune in Jewels.

ROYAL FAVOUR.

LONDON, DECEMBER 24.

The Marchioness of Lansdowne is taking it with her a fortune, in the shape of jewels and other costly presents, showered on Lord Fitz maurice's bride by Royalties and half the peerage, and the tenants and servants of the Lansdowne and Minto estates.

THE BURNS-JOHNSON FIGHT.

Burns Heavily Punished.

POLICE INTERVENE.

LONDON, DECEMBER 26.

A telegram from Sydney states that Johnson beat Burns in fourteen rounds on points. The Police stopped the fight.

There were 18,000 spectators at the Burns-Johnson fight, which was of the fiercest description throughout. Johnson proved to be much the cleverer fighter. Burns was a pitiable spectacle, his face being frightfully swollen. He showed, however, magnificent pluck. The Police intervened owing to Burns' condition.

THE RUSSIAN DUMA.

Optimistic Speech.

INTENTIONS IN PERSIA.

THE BALKAN QUESTION.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, DECEMBER 25.

M. Izvolsky, in his speech in the Duma on foreign affairs, was most optimistic. As regards the situation in the Far East, he said there is nothing to fear there. With regard to Persia, Russia's policy is to protect her commerce, especially in the North. Nothing, he said, was further from Russia's intentions than to infringe the integrity and independence of Persia, or to interfere externally. Russia earnestly desired the establishment of a stable regime.

Those principles are the basis of the Anglo-Russian Agreements, which, though limited in scope, is most important, because it is inspired by mutual confidence, permitting co-operation on other questions.

The Russian Note has been unfavourably received in Vienna, where it is considered one-sided and fragmentary, on account of the negotiations being calculated to frustrate the holding of the Conference. It is contended that Austria is competent to settle the question of Bosnian autonomy.

LONDON, DECEMBER 26.

M. Izvolsky, speaking in the Duma, dwelt on the co-operation of France and Great Britain, and especially of Italy, in the Balkan affairs, as facilitating the peaceful and equitable solution of the situation.

Referring to the demand by certain Russians for vigorous action, he admitted the authenticity of documents published in Austria, relating to the secret Austro-Russian Conventions of 1877 and 1878, making the consequences of a single-handed protest dangerous to Russia. But if she were unable to act alone, it was Russia's right and duty to appeal to the signatories to the Treaty of Berlin in the interests of Russia, Turkey, and the Balkan States. Russia sympathised with Bulgaria attaining her goal, but Russia's future attitude would depend on the degree of her solidarity with the other Balkan States and Turkey, whose rapprochement Russia was striving to effect.

The Duma adopted a resolution, warmly sympathising with kindred Slav peoples, and hoping that the Government would safeguard their interests.

THE "TIMES" AND EAST AFRICA.

Indian Administrative Methods Unsuitable.

SUSPICION OF UNOFFICIAL WHITES.

LONDON, DECEMBER 26.

The "Times" publishes a leading article, criticising the administration of East Africa, where Indian administrative traditions are incompatible with a large White unofficial class. The article deprecates the inveterate suspicion of Government towards unofficial Whites, as exemplified by the Land Bill. The article censures official laxness regarding the disclosures of the conduct of an official towards two native girls.

A WORLD'S RECORD.

100 Yards Flat-Racing.

LONDON, DECEMBER 27.

The South African runner, Walker, who competed in the Olympic Games, has, in the sports at Johannesburg, run a hundred yards in 9 2-5 seconds (nine and two-fifths seconds), which is the world's record.

TROUBLE IN THE ADEN HINTERLAND.

The Mullah Again Active.

LONDON, DECEMBER 27.

Reuter telegraphing from Aden states that it is reported that the Mullah has attacked friendly tribes, killing many and looting camels.

Afterwards the friendlies rallied and followed up and attacked the Mullah and recovered most of the camels.

THE COTTON CRISIS.

Further Step towards Settlement.

LONDON, DECEMBER 27.

The Operative Cotton Spinners have accepted Mr. Winston Churchill's invitation to a conference on the question of the establishment of a sliding scale.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

LONDON, DECEMBER 26.

At Rugby football, Swansea beat the Australians by six points to nothing.

WE are asked to acknowledge the sum of Rs. 120 collected by the Y.M.C.A. Carol Party on Christmas Eve. A cheque for Rs. 40 will be sent to each of the following institutions:—The American Mission School for the Blind, the Scottish Orphanage and the Indo-British Institution.

INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE.

President's Address.

"SWADESHI" EXPLAINED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, DECEMBER 26.

The Fourth Industrial Conference was opened in the Congress buildings here this afternoon, in the presence of a very large attendance.

Rao Bahadur R. N. Mudholkar was elected President, and in the course of his speech, referring to the "Swadeshi" gospel, said that this, rightly understood, was a high and inspiring one, based on love and justice, and not on dislike or hatred. It sought to rescue people of India from poverty and to place the country on a level with the most advanced. Its methods were help and co-operation, and it relied on science, skill and energy. It was, in fact, the application to the industrial problems of the country of the ideal compressed in the doctrine of nationality. It was not combative or agressive, but merely demanded from the people support and protection for the nascent industries of the country in the keen competition they had to meet from the established industries of foreign lands; this was their legitimate preference. Its propriety was conceded by all fair-minded persons; but, like all great ideals, "Swadeshiism" was in danger of being brought into discredit by unwise excrescences of unjustifiable methods; short cuts to the end desired by "Swadeshiites" should not be attempted, nor will they be possible.

He submitted that it was now time the Conference took forward steps in the form of an organization of local societies to promote the establishment of manufacturing and commercial concerns, and create a general industrial activity.

His Excellency the Governor and Lady Lawley were present.

MADRAS, DECEMBER 27.

At to-day's session of the Industrial Conference, resolutions to the effect that there should be a Department of Industry in every province of India, under the Director of Industries, to deal with industrial questions and be in charge of technical and commercial education as well as industrial intruction, also that there should be an Advisory board of not less than half non-official Indian members, who should be consulted on all matters of importance; also that there should be an Industrial Museum and a Bureau of Information under the department. This resolution was proposed by Mr. D. E. Watcha of Bombay.

The second resolution related to the enlargement of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay, and College of Science, Poona, to supply technological instruction to the Bombay presidency, that classes in industrial chemistry be added to the Sibpur Engineering College, that the Madras College of Engineering be expanded to an Institute of Technology, that a College of Technology be opened at Tanjore and that similar institutions be established in the Punjab, Burmah and Eastern Bengal and Assam.

This resolution was proposed by Pundit Madan Mohan Malavya of Allahabad and supported by representatives from Bombay, Madras and Lahore.

The third resolution expressed the opinion that Indian Universities should create Faculties of Commerce and institute degrees in Commerce, and affiliate Commercial Colleges; also that a College of Commerce should be established in each provincial capital and should train teachers for commercial schools in the mofussil.

This was proposed by K. Subramania Iyer, Bombay.

The resolutions included an appeal to Government for agricultural banks; an emphatic protest against the continuance of the excise duty on Indian mill-made cloth; drawing attention to prevailing complaints about existing railway rates and requesting enquiry on their effect on indigenous industries, especially in competition with imported goods, and suggesting that rates should be reduced where their effect was proved to be injurious.

Another resolution expressed satisfaction with the progress of the Swadeshi movement, but called attention to the necessity for developing the mining, weaving and sugar industries, and urging the formation of joint stock companies.

THE NATIONAL CONGRESS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 26.

A number of members of the National Congress left by train last night for Madras, the party including Dr. Rash Behari Ghose, Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjee, Mr. Bhupendra Nath Bose and some thirty-eight others. There was a considerable gathering of Bengali gentlemen at Howrah Station, who gave them a hearty send off.

ELECTRICITY IN TRAINS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 27.

The Railway Board have decided that all additional first and second class railway passenger carriages, as also all renewals of existing carriages of these classes on State Railways, shall be fitted with electric lights and fans on the Stone's system.

The Railway Board have also sanctioned the proposal of the Indian Railway Conference Association for the appointment of a Committee of Railway Locomotive and Carriage Superintendents and Electrical Engineers to standardise the details in all carriages lighted by electricity.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S String Band will give a Grand Orchestral Concert (By kind permission of H. E. Sir George Sydenham Clarke) at the Town Hall on Tuesday next, the 29th instant, from 9-30 to 11 p.m. The programme will consist of selections from Wagner, Brahms, Tschaikowski, Mendelscohn, etc. A small charge of four annas per person will be made to cover the cost of lighting and incidental expenses at the Hall.

COUNCILS REFORMS SCHEME.

Madras Public Meeting.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, DECEMBER 26.

In connection with the Reforms proposals, a large and influentially attended public meeting of the citizens of Madras was held this evening at the Victoria Public Hall, with the Hon'ble the Prince of Arcot in the chair, who opened the proceedings with a speech, giving his whole-hearted approval and gratitude.

Dr. T. M. Nair made the speech of the evening in moving the following resolution:—

"This meeting of the citizens of Madras desires to express its whole-hearted and warm appreciation of the high motives and lofty purposes which have inspired Lord Morley and the Earl of Minto in recommending the generous reforms recently announced, and regards the same as constituting, on behalf of the British Government, an enduring claim to the gratitude and loyalty of the people of India, and as laying a sure foundation for a vigorous and healthy Indian political life, and an efficient and sympathetic administration; and this meeting begs to convey its grateful thanks to Viscount Morley and the Earl of Minto for the same."

He denied that Lords Morley and Minto were terrorised into giving these reforms, for Lord Morley had these in contemplation long before anarchists and bombs come into being. "Madras," he said, "accepted the reforms unconditionally." He condemned the unconstitutional agitation of a section of the people in Bengal, and commended a constitutional. The revocation of the partition, or otherwise, had nothing to do with a whole-hearted, loyal and thankful acceptance of reforms. He exhorted his countrymen to co-operate with the Government to make the labours of Lord Morley and the Earl of Minto fruitful and successful.

Other speeches glowing with feelings of gratitude and loyalty were made at the meeting, which adopted the resolution with great enthusiasm.

The resolution was telegraphed to the Viceroy and Lord Morley.

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 26.

Discussing the recent deputation to the Viceroy the "Bengalee" says the Congress will in a few days set the final seal of approval of the Reform Scheme.

SURAT, DECEMBER 26.

At a meeting of the Anjuman-i-Islam here, it was resolved "that the Anjuman-i-Islam, Surat, is pleased by the Indian Reforms so kindly framed and granted to us, loyal subjects. The Anjuman is highly indebted to Lord Morley and His Excellency Lord Minto, and the Anjuman humbly prays Almighty God for their long life and prosperity."

ANARCHY IN BENGAL.

Bomb Factory Discovered.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 25.

A Chittagong telegram describes the discovery by the Police, in a village near Chittagong, of some bombs and materials for making them. The details of the find are not given.

The "Indian Daily News" reports that the family of Subodh Chandra Mullick have been informed that the latter is in Fyzabad jail.

Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjee was one of the speakers here yesterday to protest against the deportations.

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 27.

The "Bengalee" reports a disturbance at Netrokona, in Mymensingh, on the 23rd instant by the villagers resisting a Police search, several persons including one Sub-Inspector being injured. The same paper reports the arrest and release on bail, of Nripendra Nath Gupta, a student of the National School at Comilla on Christmas day, under Section 108 C. P. C. The arrest at Patiala is reported of Kapurchand and Ramdas connected with the "Swaraj," and seven other members of the Achar Swasarni Sabha.

The "Englishman" reports that a recent Police find, reported in the house of Esratsurama, a schoolmaster at Jeypura, fifteen miles from Chitagong, comprised four bombs and a quantity of some chezeal resembling picric acid. The owner was a Bengalee who has lately returned from Japan.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY—ARRIVALS, DECEMBER 26.—
Lieut.-Col. James, Nor. Fus., from England.
Major Harvey, R. I. Rifles.
Capt. Leonard, I.M.S., from England.
Lieut. Flood, 57th Rifles, from England.
Col. Williamson, S and T. Corps, from England.
Major Cox, 11th Hus., from England.
Capt. Wauchope, the Black Watch, from England.
Lieut. Fraser, I.M.S., from England.
Lieut. Duff, Goorkha Rifles, from England.
Capt. Loch, Ar. Rem. Dept., from England.
Col. Nickess, 53rd Sikhs, from England.
Capt. Cowper, King's O. Regt, from England.
Major Keyworth, 74th Punjabis, from England.
Col. Cowrie, R.E., from Calcutta.
Major Baker, 73rd Inf., from England.
Lieut. Hopwood, 1st Lincolns, from England.
Lieut. Baker, 1st Lincolns, from England.

DEPARTURES, DECEMBER 26.—
Lieut.-Colonel Dixon, R.E., to Poona.
Major Baker, 73rd Inf., to Aurungabad.
Lieut.-Col. Cama, I.M.S., to Bangalore.
Lieut.-Col. James, 1st Nor. Fus., to Peshawar.
Major Harvey, R.I., Rifles, to England.
Major Scott, 52nd Sikhs, to England.
Major Leonard, I.M.S., to Nowshera.
Capt. Williamson, S. and T. Corps, to Rawalpindi.
Col. W[illegible]di.
Major Co[illegible]e, 11th Lancers, to Rawalpindi.
Major Co[illegible]er, I.M.S., to Lahore.
Lieut. Fra[illegible] Goorkha Rifles, to Dharmsala.
Lieut. Duff, [illegible]3rd Rifles, to Peshawar.
Col. Mellis, [illegible] King's O. Regt, to Lucknow.
Capt. Cowper, [illegible]74th Punjab [illegible] to Lucknow.
Major Keyworth[illegible], to England.
Col. Cowrie, R.E.[illegible]

THE LATEST FROM HOME.

(SPECIALLY PREPARED BUDGET.)

LONDON, DECEMBER 11.

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

HOME.

Amherst Library Sale.—The sale of the first portion of the Amherst Library was concluded on Saturday, the total amount realized during three days being £18,072.

Labour.—A two days' conference on the unemployed, attended by representatives of 180 public authorities, labour, and other organizations, from various parts of the country, was held last week, at the Guildhall, and resolutions were passed urging that the Government should increase their grant to at least one million sterling and recommending other measures.

Law and Police.—At the Central Criminal Court, last week, the persons charged with conspiring to defraud the board of managers of the Poplar and Stepney Sick Asylum, and with receiving gifts in violation of the Corrupt Practices Act, were found, guilty and sentenced to terms of imprisonment varying from three to twelve months. At Guildhall Police Court, this week, the investigation of the charges against Mr. H. Bottomley, M.P., and three other defendants has been continued.

Milton Tercentenary.—The celebration of this tercentenary began on Tuesday with a special meeting of the British Academy, at which some lines on "Milton" by Mr. George Meredith were read, an address on "Milton's Life and Work" was delivered by Dr. A. W. Ward, Master of Peterhouse, and Sir Frederick Bridge gave a discourse on "Milton's 'Comus' and its Incidental Music."—The following day in the afternoon a special service was held at Bow Church, Cheapside. There was a crowded congregation. The Lord Mayor and Sheriffs, the officers and Fellows of the Britrsh Acadamy, and many leading citizens attended. The sermon was preached by the Bishop of Ripon, and some interesting settings of verses by Milton and of Wordswnrth's sonnet on the poet were included in the musical part of the service.—At a meeting of the Dante Society, the Poet Laureate gave a lecture on "Milton and Dante: a Comparison and a Contrast."—At night the Lord Mayor gave a banquet at the Mansion-house in celebration of the tercentenary. There was a large and distinguished company of guests.

Parliament.—In the House of Lords, on Monday, the Education (Scotland) Bill was read a second time. On Tuesday Lord Braye raised the question of the abolition of the declaration made by the Sovereign as to certain religious doctrines, and Lord Crewe, admitting that the matter was one of extreme delicacy and difficulty, stated that it was engaging the attention of the Government. He hoped the obstacles might be removed before very long. On Wednesday several Bills were advanced, including the Education (Scotland) Bill. In the House of Commons, on Friday, Mr. Asquith gave notice of his intention to withdraw the Education Bill, and the sitting was devoted to the consideration of the Port of London Bill. On Monday the Education Bill was formally withdrawn, after a statement by the Prime Minister of the reasons for the decision of the Government. The Prevention of Crime Bill then passed through the report stage and was read a third time; and the remainder of the sitting was occupied with the East India Loans Bill, the second reading of which was agreed to. On Tuesday the motion for the second reading of the Irish Land Bill was opposed by Mr. Wyndham, who moved a reasoned amendment. The Bill was eventually read a second time. On Wednesday the Prime Minister moved the suspension of the 11 o'clock rule for the rest of the Session, and took occasion to name the Bills to which the remaining days would be devoted. The motion was carried after a short debate. Progress was made with the report stage of the Coal Mines (Eight Hours) Bill, and later, with the same stage of the Port of London Bill.

Wills.—The will of the late Mr. Hr. H. Barnato bequeaths in trust for his daughter, Mrs. S. G. Asher and her children a sum of £1,300,000, with a life annuity to Mrs. Asher probably of £10,000. The testator leaves to trustees a sum of £250,000 to found a hospital or other charitable institution in memory of his late brother, Barney Barnato, and his late nephew, Woolf Joel. It is understood that the estate will be provisionally proved at £2,500,000.

Woman Suffrage.—A crowded meeting was held on Saturday afternoon at the Albert-hall, under the auspices of the Women's Liberal Association, to consider the question of the enfranchisement of women and to hear an address on the question from the Chancellor of the Exchequer. It was known beforehand that the militant suffragists intended to interrupt Mr. Lloyd-George, and their interruptions began as soon as he rose. A long time elapsed before Mr. Lloyd-George could obtain anything like a continuous hearing, the interruptions being almost incessant and being followed in most cases by the ejection of the disturbers. At the close of the meeting a vote of censure on the disturbers was passed by an overwhelming majority of those present. At a meeting held last week at Westminster a committee was formed for opposing the extension of the franchise to women. Among the speakers were Lord Cromer and Mr. Frederic Harrison.

THE EMPIRE.

AUSTRALIA.—Mr. Fisher, the Commonwealth Premier, speaking in reference to the proposal of Lord Rosebery's Committee for the presence of nominees of self-governing Colonies in the House of Lords, says that if such nominees can make known the views of the Colonies without binding them, nothing but good can come of the proposal, but attempts to hurry on the creation of an Imperial Council will defeat their own object, though such a Council is not impossible in the future. In the Victorian House of Assembly last week, the Ministry were defeated, and the Governor has sanctioned the dissolution of that body.—Admiral Sir D. H. Bosanquet has been appointed Governor of South Australia.

THE UNITED STATES.

President Roosevelt's Message.—President Roosevelt's Message was on Tuesday presented to both Houses of Congress in Washington. It deals with the questions of the currency, the control of railway and other corporations, legislation in regard to labour, and other questions.

The Panama Canal Rights.—Allegations of corruption in connexion with the sale of these rights have drawn a strongly-worded letter from President Roosevelt.

Woman Suffrage.—Renewed activity is being shown in the woman suffrage movement. President Roosevelt says he is a believer in woman suffrage but not an enthusiastic advocate of it.

Mrs Maybrick's Estate.—A judicial award restores to Mrs. Florence Maybrick and her mother over two million acres of land.

FOREIGN.

China.—An Imperial decree reaffirms the decision to convoke a Parliament and to proclaim a Constitution nine years hence.

France.—Admiral Germinet has been superseded from the command of the Mediterranean Squadron of the French Fleet on account of his recent utterances with regard to the deficient supply of munitions in the vessels of his command. A debate on the subject has since taken place in the French Chamber. A vote of confidence in Ministers was passed by 355 votes to 142.

Germany.—In the Reichstag Herr Sydow, in explaining the Budget, said the year 1907 closed with a deficit of £690,000, and the realized deficit for the current financial year would be about five millions. Prince Bulow made a speech on foreign policy in which he reciprocated the desire expressed by Mr. Asquith at the Guildhall for the maintenance of a spirit of mutual good will in the relations between Great Britian and Germany. Herr Bassermann described the German invasion of England as "a fantasy." The Committee of the Reichstag, to which Herr von Sydow's scheme for the reform of the Imperial finances was referred, has unanimously decided, in spite of the Minister's energetic protests, to except from his proposal for the transfer of the deferred matricular contributions to the Imperial debt, the deferred contributions from 1906 to 1908 inclusive, amounting to about £7,000,000. A Committee of commercial and industrial men has been formed in Germany to promote trade with Canada.

Haiti.—President Alexis has sailed for Jamaica on board a German vessel. On the 5th an army of 6,000 revolutionists entered Port-au-Prince and were welcomed by the populace.

Italy.—After a debate in the Chamber on Italian foreign policy last week, the policy of Signor Titoni was approved by 276 to 134 votes.

Morocco.—The reply of Mulai Hafid to the Franco-Spanish Note was officially handed to the doyen of the Diplomatic Body in Tangier on Saturday. The Sultan agrees to all the clauses of the Note but makes stipulations regarding the debts of the late Sultan and the late Maghzen.

Russia.—The new Russion loan, the amount of which is fixed at £45,000,000 actual was discussed in the Budget Committee of the Duma last week.

The Near East.—Our Constantinople correspondent says that the Austrian Ambassador on Tuesday made energetic representations to the Grand Vizier on the subject of the continuance of the boycott of Austrian goods.

Court and Personal.—The King has found some difficulty in shaking off the effects of a cold and on Tuesday went to Brighton, abandoning his projected visit to Lord and Lady Ilchester at Melbury. The King was out of doors for nearly three hours at Brighton on Wednesday. His Majesty was stated in the evening to be better.

Naval and Military.—The King is to be Colonel-in-Chief of the Officers' Training Corps. The International Naval Conference began its meetings in London last week. Lord Roberts has issued a statement regarding the Veterans' Relief Fund. Mr. Haldane, on Saturday, made an interesting speech on national defence.

Shipping.—At a largely attended meeting of Lloyd's underwriters, on Wednesday, a resolution was unanimously adopted strongly deprecating the granting of P. P. C. policies to persons having no interest in the vessel, and trusting that members will do all in their power to discourage the practice.

The Noble Prizes.—The awards of these prizes for the current year is announced.

Obituary.—Sir J. Baird, Bishop of Colchester, Rear-Admiral Coghlan, U.S.N., Lady Clarke, the Hon. Alfred Dobson, and Lord Petre.—"Times."

THE UNEMPLOYED.

The Queen and the Unemployed.

At the afternoon meeting of the Central (Unemployed) Body for London, at the Guildhall, on December 4, it was reported that her Majesty the Queen had recognised the useful work done through the agency of the women's work-rooms by purchasing a quantity of goods from each work-room. Mr. Georgo Lansbury said he hoped there would be less of the sort of criticism to which they had been subjected over the work done now that the work was good enough for the Queen. On Monday, Dec. 14, they were to have a sale of articles in the Egyptian Hall at the Mansion House, and the Lord Mayor had consented to formally open it.

THE GUILDHALL CONFERENCE.

The national conference of representatives of public authorities, labour, and other organisations convened to consider the subject of unemployment concluded its proceedings at the Guildhall on Dec. 5. Mr. Keir Hardie, M.P., presided.

The Chairman, at the outset, ruled out of order a resolution raising the whole fiscal question, pointing out that an undertaking had been given that party politics should not be discussed at the Guildhall.

Mr. Pickersgill, M.P., moved that in order to consolidate the administration of labour laws, and to remove the care of the unemployed altogether from the sphere of the Poor Law, a separate Labour department, presided over by a Minister with a seat in the Cabinet, should be created; and that for dealing with unemployment the Labour Ministry be empowered, "inter alia," to organise a national system of labour exchanges and registers, to prepare in advance and schedule schemes of work ready to be put in hand when a period of trade depression was seen to be approaching, to prohibit child labour under sixteen and regulate the employment of young persons under eighteen and to deal with casual labour so as to secure continuity and permanency of work for those engaged therein at not less than a minimum living wage, the same for women as for men in the same work.

After considerable discussion the resolution was carried.

It was resolved, without discussion, that, save where improvements were being made for the exclusive benefit of a particular locality, the necessary capital for undertaking works of a public character ought to be provided from the national Exchequer, and that the sinking fund in connection with the National Debt should be used for the establishment of State forests upon land now lying practically waste (or at best only used for purposes of sport), and for such other undertakings as were likely to become valuable national assets.

On the motion of Mr. W. Thorne, M. P. it was agreed to recommend the Legislature to fix the maximum hours of labour in all industries and occupations at eight per day, and to forbid all systematic overtime.

Considerable discussion took place on a resolution, which was eventually passed, urging that drastic legislation for taxing land values, and for enabling public authorities to acquire land compulsorily on the most favourable terms was urgently needed to bring all land into useful and productive occupation and that the Chancellor of the Exchequer be requested to put the taxation of land values into the next Budget.

It was further resolved to recommend that training and experimental farms be established throughout the country at which those of both sexes who intended following any calling connected with the land might receive adequate instruction and advice, and as a basis for the organisation of agriculture as a national industry.

Further resolutions were passed urging that necessitous school children should be fed at the cost of the nation, and requesting the committee to consider the advisability of calling an international conference on the subject of unemployment.

ASSISTANCE FOR THE UNEMPLOYED.

The Bishops of London, Southwark, and Kensington address through the Press an appeal to those of the public who, while wishful to give help to the unemployed, prefer to do so through some channel not connected with any organisation. The following have, therefore, kindly consented to act as trustees, and contributions may be sent to any one of them:—

Sir C. Ernest Tritton, Bart., 5 Cadogan Square, S.W., hon. treasurer.

Sir H. Seymour King, K.C.I.E., M.P., 25 Cornwall Gardens, S.W.

The Rev. Prebendary Russell Wakefield, 8C Gloucester Place, W.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

THE CEYLON TEA CESS.

In the House of Commons on Friday, December 4, Mr. Henniker Heaton asked the Under-secretary of State for the Colonies: Whether he is aware that for many years the Ceylon tea-planters have been paying, at their own request, a tax collected by the Government for pushing the sale of Ceylon teas in new markets, especially in America; that at the instigation of a few people or a very small minority—that is, four against seventy tea-planters—Lord Elgin gave notice that the cess must cease; that this decision created consternation among the people connected with the planting enterprise; whether he is aware that three years ago the Indian tea-planters, realising the benefits accruing to Ceylon by this cess or self-imposed taxation, started one of a similar character, and its collection has been allowed for five years more—namely, to 1913; whether, seeing that his Excellency the Governor of Ceylon has written a despatch urging his Majesty's Government to allow the Ceylon planters to continue the payment of this taxation, in view of the benefits derived therefrom, he will say what answer has the Secretary of State given to the appeal of the Governor; and whether he has any objection to lay the correspondence upon the table of the House.

Colonel Selly: Lord Elgin decided in October, 1906, that the collection of the tea-cess by the Government must cease at the end of 1908. This decision was taken on the ground that a substantial minority of the persons interested in the tea industry objected to the tax, and that it was difficult to defend a law which on the wish of the majority of a class taxed a dissenting minority for purposes essentially in the nature of private enterprise. The Secretary of State sees no sufficient cause for reversing his predecessor's decision. It will, of course, be open to the majority to raise the funds which they think necessary without the intervention of the Government. I may observe that the vote of seventy against four, to which the hon. member refers, was apparently a vote of the Ceylon Planters' Association in February last, whereas Lord Elgin's decision was taken in October 1906, as I have already explained, and was prompted by the objections of a considerable number of persons and companies interested in the tea industry, of whom many are not resident in Ceylon, and therefore do not vote at metings of the Planters' Association. It is not proposed to lay papers upon the subject.

INDIA AND TELEGRAPH CABLES.

On Monday, Dec. 7, Sir Edward Sassoon asked the Under-Secretary of State for India: If he can state the express terms on which the Eastern and South Africa Telegraph Company became a partner in the Indian joint-purse pool, and to what extent, if any, India has suffered loss in her transit tax from the diversion of Australian telegraph traffic to the Australia to-Africa cable; and whether the traffic from the Dutch Indies, formerly transiting through India, has been diminished and if so, to what extent, by the establishment of the spur cable lately laid from Batavia to the Cocos (or Keeling) Island to join the Australia-to-Africa cable.

Mr. Buchanan: It would be necessary to obtain the consent of all the partners in the Indian joint-purse agreement before the express terms on which the Eastern and South African Telegraph Company become a partner in this joint purse could be made public. The opening of the Australia-to-Africa cable has diminished the volume of traffic yielding a transit tax to India. This loss for the official year 1907-08 is estimated to have been about £23,000. The opening of the Batavia-Cocos cable in April last allows the diversion of traffic from and to the Dutch Indies. Figures are not available to show the loss to India by diversion.

THE KERMAN-KALAT LAND TELEGRAPH.

Sir Edward Sassoon asked the Under-Secretary of State for India: If the telegraph land line from Kerman, through Beloochistan to Kalat and Quetta is yet completed, and, if even such completion it will be possible to send a telegram by land wires alone from any Continental town, say Calais, to any part of India, Assam, or Burma; and, in the case of a message sent from Calais to Rangoon, would he state the cost of such message, and the amount of the terminal tax at each end, as well as the transit tax payable according to the rules of the International Telegraph Convention to each intervening State on the normal route.

Mr. Buchanan: A telegraph land line from Teheran, via Kerman, Robat, and Indian Beloochistan, to Karachi, was opened for traffic in November 1907, as an alternative and additional line to the one from Teheran, via Bushire and the Persian Gulf, to Karachi. The cost of a message sent from Calais to Rangoon, which passes over either of these lines, is 2·50 francs per word. According to table B of the International Telegraph Convention, the terminal tax per word on such a message would be 0·15f. for France and 0·35f. for India. The transit tax as payable would be 0·20f. for Germany, 1·75f. for Russia, 0·44f for Persia and 0·68f. for the Persian Gulf. The total of these conventional rates would amount to 2·95f. The lower through rate accepted of 2·50f. per word has been brought about by arrangement between the administrations concerned.

INDIAN LOANS.

Mr. Swanson asked the Under-Secretary of State for India what precisely were the general purposes of the Government of India which the Secretary of State has to be empowered by the East India Loan Bill to borrow in the United Kingdom the sum of £5,000,000, in addition to the sum of £6,260,000 already borrowed and apparently spent; upon what specific object this sum of £3,20?,000. had been spent; and whether the details of this expenditure had been regularly brought to account in the annual financial statement issued by the Government of India.

Mr. Buchanan: The power to raise £5,000,000 for general purposes is asked for in order that the Secretary of State may able to borrow in England to meet any emergency that may arise, such as a deficiency in remittances from India due to a reduction of the resources of the Government of India, or to unfavourable trade conditions. The Secretary of State comes to Parliament from time to time for borrowing powers for these purposes. The net indebtedness under the Act of 1898, which was shown in the memorandum presented last July as £6,200,000 is now £8,700,000. The total transactions under the Act are that £17,700,000 have been borrowed at various times, and £9,000,000 of temporary debt have been repaid. The loans of each year and the total expenditure of each year are shown in the annual accounts of the Government of India; but so far as the loans are required to meet a shortage of remittances from India it is not practicable to exhibit them in the accounts as appropriated to meet expenditure under particular heads.

EAST INDIA LOANS BILL.

Mr. Buchanan, Under-Secretary for India, in moving the second reading of the East India Loans Bill, said the measure merely gave power to the Secretary of State for India to borrow in this country such sums as might be necessary for railway or for general purposes in India, the maximum in the former case being £20,000,000 and in the latter case £5,000,000. There had been complaints that there had been insufficient capital expenditure on the railways of India. A Committee was appointed

to consider the matter, and as a result of its recommendations capital expenditure was increased. If this Bill passed it was the intention of the Government to carry out, as far as may be, further financial recommendations of the Committee. The question arose, was the construction of new railways and the extension of railways, or the better equipment of existing railways, the more desirable policy in the first instance? There was a consensus of opinion that the most clamant need of the moment was the better equipment of existing lines. It was no good having railways if their was not means of coping with the traffic on them; and three-fourths, perhaps four-fifths, of the capital expenditure provided for under the Bill would be for the better equipment of existing lines, especially for the increase of rolling stock, which had been found wholly insufficient to cope with the vast increase in traffic. Some people thought sufficient was not spent on irrigation works. The capital expenditure on major irrigation works under this Bill would be £1,000,000 per annum. For general purposes the Bill asked leave to borrow up to a sum of £5,000,000. It should be remembered that under an Act of 1898 there were borrowing powers still remaining to the extent of £1,300,000. The powers sought would be carefully exercised and the money properly applied.

Dr. Rutherford suggested that the Bill should be postponed until the promised reform schemes had been carried through and the people of India had had an opportunity of expressing their sentiments and wishes, with regard to them. He complained of the manner in which members of that House were prevented from discussing important questions affecting India. His complaint against the Government was that they had adopted the Tory policy with fatal consequences as far as social reform was concerned. The Government had now a grand opportunity of reducing Army expenditure in India, and he hoped the Chancellor of the Exchequer would co-operate with Lord Morley in making this reduction. They, as the Liberal Party, were there to support the protest of India against the increase of £300,000 in the cost of the Army of India. They were opposed to this Bill because it was against the best interests of India and this country, and in direct opposition to the great principle of no taxation without representation. (Cheers.) He moved the rejection of the Bill.

Sir C. Dilke asked why the Indian Army should be kept up on a much more extravagant scale than could be done in this country. Dozens of military demands made in this country had been rejected on the ground of expense time after time, but granted to India, where there could be no discussion Without entering upon Indian reform, which was shortly to be the subject of debate, they were bound on the ground of finance to discuss such things as strategic railways and military finance. The Indian Government could not approve the recent railway extensions upon the extreme frontier, and he was sure that neither the Secretary of State nor the Under-Secretary and permanent officials could approve of them in India. Those extensions were forced upon them in India. He did not hesitate to say that these strategic railways were the sole act of Lord Kitchener, when new to India and when he was much more rash than he was now. The practically permanent plague and famine in India had made enormous inroads on Indian finances in addition there were the enormous military charges borne entirely by India herself—the strategic railways pushed by Lord Kitchener's will alone, against the opinion of all sane persons connected with the Government of India—and in his opinion it was an act of stupendous folly to add to charges that had been almost universally condemned. They must approach this matter with the utmost caution, and more especially so because Lord Kitchener's policy had unquestionably involved a very considerable permanent increase in India's financial burdens. (Hear, hear). He shrank from the responsibility of imposing fresh burdens on the people of India, especially at a time when we were unable to guarantee full protection of the British power to our Indian native subjects. There was no precedent for such a charge as this being imposed on the native subjects of British India.

Earl Percy hoped the House would give a second reading to the Bill, which was admittedly a measure of urgency. Its rejection would in no way solve any of the problems of Indian Government in which some members took a special interest, and it would deprive the Indian people of the resources they needed.

Mr. Keir Hardie asserted that railways in India were, from the standpoint of the Indian peasant, a very doubtful blessing, because they enabled grain to be carried away, so that in bad seasons there was scarcity. Railways in India, and the commerce which followed in their wake, also increased the cost of living and the revenue derived from the land. Irrigation works in India were a credit to all connected with them, but the water rates were excessive, and was shown by the fact that the net revenue derived from them varied from three-quarters of a million to one and a quarter million. When the Bill want into Committee he would move amendments providing that the railways should not be used as a means of insulting the people of India, and in regard to irrigation works, that they should not be used as a means of extorting revenue. Alluding to Mr. Rees, the hon. member said that gentleman had been in the service of the Crown in India, and he was at present drawing revenue from the people of India but the service he rendered them in return was to malign and misrepresent them at very opportunity in that House. (Cries of "Oh," cheers, and laughter).

Mr. Rees: I think it it is an amazing piece of effrontery on the part of the hon. member to get up and talk to me about loyalty, and the feeling of the people of India when he himself is so much responsible for encouraging disloyalty in that country. (Cheers.)

Sir H. Cotton: I protest against that remark.

Mr. Rees: I venture in this House to couple the name of the hon. member for East Nottingham with the name of the hon. member for Merthyr. (Cheers and laughter.) I draw no distinction between the effects of their propaganda. The hon. member for Merthyr had not that sub-stratum of knowledge of India on which he could possibly build any kind of erection of intelligent appreciation of the circumstances. (Laughter.) He thought the right hon gentleman (Sir C. Dilke) might have spoken with more respect of Lord Kitchener.

Sir H. Cotton said he desired to enter an emphatic protest against the speech which had been delivered by the hon. member (Mr. Rees). He deeply deplored that the hon. gentleman should have risen in that House and insulted his hon. friend (Mr. Keir Hardie).

Mr. Rees rose to a point of order and asked the Speaker whether the hon. gentleman was in order in taking exception to his reference to the hon. member (Mr. Keir Hardie).

The Speaker: There is no ground for my interference.

Sir H. Cotton said he did not object to what the hon member had said of him. He had very often been the subject of impertinent remarks from the hon. gentleman, but when he heard his hon. friend (Mr. Keir Hardie) accused of being the cause of the unrest in Indian he considered it to be a gross insult.

Mr. Rees: One cause.

Sir H. Cotton said there was no justification for the remarks of the hon. member.

The hon. gentleman had not concluded his speech at eleven o'clock, when M. Buchanan moved that the question be now, put.

The House divided, and the closure was carried by 115 to 53; Government majority, 65.

The Bill was read a second time without division and referred to a Committee of the whole House.

[In reference to the above debate, Sir Charles Dilke writes as follows to the "Morning Post":—

Sir,—The debate of last night threw upon the reporters an unsual strain, by reason of the use of terms well understood among the few who have followed Indian military discussions and read Indian Blue Books. In those reports which I have seen, the official term Redistribution is omitted, and the result is that Lord Kitchener appears to be attacked for strategic frontier railways rather than for the recent railway surveys connected with the Redistribution scheme. The latter is, of course, the plan of placing on the western mountain frontier of India a larger portion of the Army and building barracks and making or completing additional lines of road and railway in connection with new millitary stations. Two of the projects for considerable new stations have been stopped or abandoned—that in the waterless Brahui tract, south-west of Quetta, and that at Torsappa, situate on a bare mountain overlooking Dakkor in the direction of Jelalabad. No positive declaration against Torsappa has been made, and it is sometime asserted that the matter is still open for the future. A strategic line, intermediate between the northern and the southern of the two proposed stations was continued against much skilled opinion, and then stopped at a point at which it became difficult to guard and still more difficult to justify as useful. My main point last night, however, was with regard to the recommencement a year ago of the railway survey of the Cabul River gorge in connection with the (now perhaps abandoned) Torsappa folly. We had been assured in the House of Commons that the original sanction for a portion of the Cabul River railway had been followed by a refussl to allow it to be continued. But after that date survey was resumed; and even in the despatch from the Viceroy in the Parliamentary Papers upon the two frontier wars in the neighbourhood of the Khyber, there are words to show that unrest among the Mohmands (against whom we fought the second) was at least increased by the survey, upon which they repeatedly fired. Moreover, the frontier is not delimited on the Mohmand side, and we undoubtedly appeared to be reopening a dispute best left alone in the opinion of most of frontier officers. My attack upon Lord Kitchener for rashness in his early Indian policy, now happily in part abandoned, was not based upon strategic railways. These were named in connection with his proposed new cantonments, and in the one case as the cause of a frontier war.—Yours, &c.,

76 Sloane Street, Dec. 8. CHARLES W. DILKE.

P. S.—Perhaps I may add that in several reports I am represented as opposing the loan for ordinary railway works. This mistake has arisen from the substitution of the word "railway" in one passage for the name "Romer," correctly rendered in the others. My attack was on the increase by the Romer report, objected to by India and concealed from Parliament, of a charge peculiar to India and not exacted from Crown Colonies.]

THE PERSIAN CONSTITUION.

On Tuesday, Dec. 8, Dr. Rutherford asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether the Shah of Persia had re-published the Proclamation abolishing the Constitution and refusing a Parliament which was withdrawn upon the representations of Russia and Great Britain; and whether he could say what steps those Powers purposed taking to restore the Constitution.

Sir E. Grey: On Dec. 2 the Shah sent a message to his Majesty's Minister, to the effect that the placarding of the document in question had been done entirely without his knowledge. He repeated the ressurances already given that he was resolved to keep the promise given in his decree of Oct. 2, and convoke a mejlise suited to the needs of the country, and in accordance with Mahomedan law.

Replying to Mr. Dillon, Sir E. Grey said: His Majesty's Minister at Teheran reported on the 2nd inst. that demonstrations in favour of the Constitution had taken place at Asterabad, and that the bazaars were closed.

INVESTED CAPITAL IN INDIA.

Mr. MacNeill asked the Under-Secretary of State for India: Whether he will state approximately or otherwise what is the total amount of British capital invested in India, divided into the direct founded obligation of the Indian Government in sterling and in rupees, with the total of the two combined set forth in sterling; the entire amount of capital sunk in railways including the capitalised value of the railway annuites and the moneys spent by companies over and above the sums for which the Government is responsible; the capital spent in irrigation works, and how provided; the capital of joint stock enterprises in India carried on by British companies; and whether the Secretary of state for India will give a complete exhibit of the annual charges laid upon India for interest on the Government debt, for railway profits remitted above and beyond the charges borne by the State, and private remittances of profits and savings.

Mr. Buchanan: The figures asked for are a follows:—

I. Debt:—

(a) Sterling loans (funded debt) on March 31 1908 £ 157461.074

(b) Rupee loans:—

	Rupees.	£
1 Held in England	15,24,15609	10,161,040
2 Held in India	1,17,58,79,355	78,391,957
Total	1,32,82,94,955	88,552,997

88,552,997

Total for (a) and (b) 246,034,071

Of this total £206,109,125. has been incurred for public works—namely £176,608,248 for railways and £29,500,877 for irrigation works.

II. Capital Expenditure on Railways:—

(a) Capital expenditure by the State on the construction and purchase of lines (excluding purchase by annuities). (See I., above, to March 31, 1908)	176,608,248
(b) Capital liability represented by annuities existing on Dec. 31, 1907:—	
(i.) Liability originally represented	70,518,797
(ii.) Liability outstanding on Dec. 31 1907.	640,71,192
(c) Capital including debenture capital of Indian Railway Companies domiciled in England on Dec. 31, 1907	75,433,450

III. Capital expenditure on Irrigation Works up to March 31, 1908 29,500,877

Met from loans, see I., above.

IV. Capital of Joint Stock Companies registered in India (as shown in the Finance and Commerce Statistics published by the Government of India for the year 1906-1907. N.B.—British companies are not shown separately:—

Nominal.	Paid up.
Rs. 71,83,39,633 =	Rs. 49,889,3091. Rs. 44,26,38,739 = £29,512,583.

Capital of companies with sterling capital, other than railway companies, registered elsewhere than in India, but working exclusively in India in 1906-1907:—

Nominal, £32,081,298; paid up, £27,102,818; debentures, £3,605,860.

V.:—

(a) Interest on Government, Debt, 1906-1907.....	7,903,353
(b) Guaranteed interest of Indian Railway Companies, 1906-1907.....	584,751
(c) Surplus profits of guaranteed Indian Railway Companies, 1906-1907.....	456,650

(*) Private remittances of profits and savings. This figure is not known.

OPIUM EXPORTING FIRMS.

On Wednesday, Dec. 9, Mr Belloc asked the Under-Secretary of State for India: What are the names of the principal firms exporting opium from the port of Bombay to Chinese ports and the port of Hongkong.

Mr. Buchanan: We have no official or other list of the firms engaged in the trade referred to by the hon. member, so that I cannot give him the information he asks for.

SENTENCE FOR PREACHING SEDITION.

On Thursday, Dec. 10, Sir Henry Cotton asked the Under-Secretary of State for India: Whether a Hindoo has been lately sentenced to five years' transportation for preaching sedition to passengers in a railway carriage; if so, whether the accused in this case was tried by a jury; and whether there were any special reasons for the infliction of so severe a sentence.

Col. Seely: Proceedings were recently instituted under Sections 124A and 153A Indian Penal Code, against a Hindoo for seditious and inflamatory speeches made on the Hyderabad Railway. The Secretary of State has no official information as to the mode of trial or its result. As the hon. member is no doubt aware, it would be open to the accused, on conviction, to appeal for a reduction of his sentence.

THE POLITICAL AGITATION IN INDIA.

Sir Henry Cotton asked the Under-Secretary of State for India: Whether his attention has been drawn to the case of Srinivasa Iyengar, printer of the "India" newspaper, published in Madras, who has been sentenced by the High Court to five years, hard labour for printing seditious articles; whether the Crown challenged all the Indian jurors summoned for this case except one; whether the jury who convicted the accused consisted of eight Englishmen and one Indian, who is an official under the Government; and whether, in all the circumstances, seeing that there is no appeal from this order, the Secretary of State will communicate with the Government of India with a view to mitigating the severity of this sentence.

Mr. Buchanan: The Secretary of State has seen a newspaper report of the case, but has no official information on the subject. Both sides appear to have use of their right to challenge jurors. As my hon. friend is aware, the jury returns the verdict of guilty, or not guilty, but they have nothing to do with the severity of the sentence. The accused can appeal for a reduction of his sentence to the Government of Madras and the Government of India, and finally to the Crown.

Sir Henry Cotton asked the Under-Secretary of State for India: Whether, having regard to the provisions of Article 351 of the Civil Service Regulations under which the Indian Government possesses the right of withholding or withdrawing a pension or any part of it if the pensioner be convicted of serious crime or grave misconduct, and the decision of the Secretary of State on the exercise of this power is declared final and conclusive, the Secretary of State proposes to make any inquiry into the circumstances under which the pension of a retired tehsildar in the Central Provinces was lately withdrawn on the ground of his participation in poltical agitation.

Mr. Buchanan: As I have informed the hon. member in reply to previous questions, it is open to the retired official concerned to submit an appeal in the usual manner, but, so far as the Secretary of State is aware, he has not yet done so. The Secretary of State does not propose to withdraw the case from the hands of the competent authorities in India.

RUSSIAN OFFICERS IN PERSIA.

Mr. Lynch asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs: Whether, in the event of a conflict between the Royalist and Constitutionalist forces in Persia, the Russian officers in the Persian service had received instructions from the Russian Government to maintain a neutral attitude; and whether in the event of their participation in acts of civil warfare, reparation would be exacted from Persia by Russia for any harm which might befall them.

Sir E. Grey: I cannot say anything about instructions given by other Governments, and in so far as these questions are hypothetical I cannot give any answer. As a matter of fact, according to my information, the Russian officers referred to have not taken any part in the fighting which has been taking place in the province of Azerbaijan during the last few months.

EAST INDIA LOAN BILLS.

The House went into Committee on the East India Loan Bill, Mr. Caldwell in the Chair.

Dr. Rutherford moved to amend Clause 3, which authorises the raising of £20,000,000 for railways and irrigation in India and £5,000,000 for other purposes, by reducing the former sum to £10,000,000.

Mr. Buchanan opposed the amendment. The proposed reduction in the amount of the loan would be a distinct step backward in the policy of railway construction and development and in irrigation which had been pursued by successive Governments in India. The Indian Government were satisfied that the money was being well and wisely spent for the benefit of the people of India themselves.

Sir H. Cotton observed that the finances of India were extremely complicated. They were perhaps not really understood by any member of the House of Commons. But if these large loans were necessary why were they not raised in India itself? He did not believe the money was really wanted for railways, but was intended to be utilised for other purposes.

The amendment was negatived.

An amendment by Dr. Rutherford that no part of the money to be raised by loan should be applied towards the development of strategic railways was also negatived without a division.

On the question that Clause 3 stand part of the Bill.

Mr. Mackarness argued that the House should not sanction the loans provided for until they had more explicit information as to the objects to which the money was to be devoted. Some of the money might be used for the construction of strategic railways, a purpose to which many people very strongly objected.

Clause 3 was added to the Bill, which was afterwards reported without amendment to the House.

LORD PETRE died suddenly in London on Sunday, Dec. 6, at a house at which he was lodging in Huntingdon Street, Barnsbury. On Sunday morning Lord Petre was found unconscious in a room at the house. A medical man was immediately summoned. He found that death had already occurred, and the appearances pointed to the cause being natural, but he was unable to certify the cause. Lord Petre appears to have gone to lodge in Huntingdon Street about three or four months ago. Phillip Benedict Joseph, Lord Petre, who succeeded his brother as fifteenth baron a few months ago, was born on Aug. 21, 1864 and was for a while a subaltern in the 3rd batt. East Lancashire Regt. In 1888 he married Julia Mary, eldest daughter of the late Mr. George Cavendish Taylor, and he leaves one son, Lionel George Carroll Petre, born in 1890, and two daughters. The Petres are one of the oldest Roman Catholic families in England. An inquest was held on December 9 on the body of Lord Petre. A medical witness said that death was due to a clot of blood at the base of the brain, and the jury returned a verdict of "Death from natural causes."

REPORT OF THE MANSION HOUSE MEETING IN AID OF THE HYDERABAD DISASTER FUND.

That the people of England, and especially the business men and residents of London, have been profoundly moved by the story of the disastrous floods in Hyderabad, on the 28th of September, was proved on the 3rd of December, when the Lord Mayor of London (Sir George Wyatt Truscott) presided over a meeting at the Mansion House in aid of the Hyderabad Disaster Fund. The Committee, which has now been afforced by the weighty influence of the Mansion House, includes the Marquess of Lansdowne, the Marquess of Ripon, the Earl and Countess of Jersey, the Earl of Cromer, Lord and Lady Ampthill, Lord Reay, Lord Lamington, Lady Maude Warrender, The Rt. Hon T. R. Buchanan, M. P. (Under-Secretary of State for India), Admiral the Hon. Sir E. R. Fremantle, Sir Horace and Lady Rumbold, Sir Felix Schuster, Sir Charles Elliott, Sir Dennis Fitzpasrick, Sir James D. La Touche, Sir Steuart and Lady Bayley, Sir James Thomson, Sir Hugh Barnes, Sir Frederick Pullock, Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Col. Sir David and Lady Barr, Sir Curzon Wyllie, Sir Charles Lyall, Col. Sir Donald and Lady Robertson, Gen. Sir Charles Egerton, Sir Walter Lawrence, Sir M. M. Bhownaggree, Sir Henry S. King, M.P., The Hon. E. S. Montagu, M.P., Major Sir W. Evans Gordon, Mr. Theodore Morison, Sir George Mackenzie, Syed Husein Bilgrami, Mr. K. G. Gupta, Maj.-Gen. and, Mrs. J. B. B. Dickson, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Latif, Mr. R. J. Tata, Mr. R. C. Dutt, Mr. Syed Ameer Ali, the Hon. Mr. Gokhale, Col. G. H. Gimlette, I. M. S., Mrs. Sassoon, Mr. W. Morrison, Mr. and Mrs. Ali Akbar, Miss Boardman, M.D., Mr. Anik, Mr. D. P. Cama, Mr. Chotalal I. Parekh.

The Honorary Secretary is Mr. A. Latif, I. C. S.

In its long history the Egyptian Hall of the Mansion has been the scene of many gatherings of the citizens of the capital of the Empire to listen and respond to appeals made on behalf of the suffering of fellow subjects in distant portions of the King's Dominions, but no meeting of this kind has surpassed in interest that in which the needs of Hyderabad were taken into benevolent consideration. On the platform were the Lord Mayor, leading Indian ladies and gentlemen resident in London, members of the House of Commons, and many of the ladies and gentlemen whose names and positions indicate their interest in all that concerns the Empire of India. The proceedings lasted a little more than an hour. The main note which ran through the speeches was one of deeply-felt sympathy with those who have been plunged into distress by the terrible catastrophe which had brought the meeting together. Many views of Hyderabad before and after the floods were shown and described by Sir David Barr, and had the effect of bringing the real state of affairs home to the minds of the audience. Notwithstanding that the appeal is made only three weeks before Christmas, when there are innumerable calls made on the charitable by the poor and destitute of England's great cities, yet the subscription list, which was read at the close of the meeting, is a good indication that the Mansion House appeal is not likely to have been made in vain.

The Lord Mayor presided, and among those present were most of the members of the Committee as well as the Countess of Cromer, Sir Charles and Lady Ollivant, Colonel and Mrs. Grant, Rev. Charles J. Meade, Mr. and Mrs. Oliphant, Miss Ruth St. Denis, and other well-known ladies and gentlemen.

The Lord Mayor in opening the proceedings read telegrams of sympathy received from the Marquess of Lansdowne, and from Earl Reberts, who had been unavoidably prevented from attending. He then said: I need not apologise for calling you together to-day in order to give to as many as possible the opportunity of showing their benevolent sympathy with the sufferers from the overwhelming disaster that befell the city and suburbs of Hyderabad some two months ago. A disaster which in a few hours destroyed over 5,000 lives and swept away in hopeless and irreparable ruin the habitations of one quarter of a population of half a million, is not a small matter, and the subsequent misery of the thousands of people left homeless and destitute requires no oratorical addition to the force with which it must appeal to all our imaginations. There are special reasons why, apart from the magnitude of the disaster, the State and City of Hyderabad should appeal successfully to us. The State of Hyderabad is the oldest of our allies, and the outstanding treaty of a century ago which is still in force was, I am informed, the model which governed all the "subsidiary alliances" subsequently formed. On historical no less than on philanthropic grounds I claim your sympathy for this appeal. I may add that, especially at the present time, when in other parts of India there is so much unrest, and the forces of anarchy have been so painfully manifest, it is eminently becoming that we should show in practice that our sympathy with the people of India, properly so called, is real and efficient, that we do indeed feel for them and desire to heal their wounds rather than to pass contemptuously by on the other side. I will not detain you longer but will now call on Colonel Sir David Barr to move the resolution of the evening. No one more fitted to deal with the matter could possibly be found. After a long and distinguished service in other parts of India, Sir David has for five years occupied the supremely important post of Resident at Hyderabad where his sympathy, tact and the ability gave him well deserved influence with His Highness, the present most efficient and able ruler of the State, and afforded him special opportunities for acquainting himself with the condition, wants, and loyalty of his Highness's subjects." (Cheers.)

Sir David Barr then moved the following resolutions:—"That this meeting offers its deep sympathy to His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad and his people in the terrible calamity that has visited them." And, "That the Hyderabad Disaster Fund Committee be, and hereby is, authorised to collect subscriptions by an appeal to the public, and to transmit them to the proper quarter in aid of the distressed in Hyderabad." He gave a brief account of Hyderabad and described the devastation caused by the flood, which he declared to be an awful catastrophe overwhelming in its results. He said that the most noteworthy act of heroism was performed by two lady doctors—Miss Pinto and Miss Corea—who saved all the women patients in the Victoria Zenana Hospital. After referring to the magnificent organisation of relief measures by His Highness the Nizam, his Minister, Maharaja Sir Kishen Persbad, and the Nobles and Officials of his State, and to the starting of the Hyderabad Disaster Fund, Sir David Barr concluded his eloquent speech as follows:—"We are greatly indebted to our Honorary Secretary, Mr. Latifi (cheers), whose energy is indomitable, and who has taken all the measures he can to secure success for the fund he has at heart. It is for the widows and orphans of those who perished in the floods for whom we are now appealing. I may say that we appeal to those who are interested in India—to those who are associated in trade and commerce with India—to those who know the country and its people and to everyone who desires, more particularly at this time, to show practical English sympathy for a very large number of Indian people suffering from the effects of a clamity almost unparalleled in its magnitude, and in the distress and misery it has brought upon its victims—and to these we appeal for such help and such sympathy as they can afford." (Cheers.)

The Under-Secretary of State for India seconded the resolution. He said: I think everyone here present must have been deeply interested in the statement that Sir David Barr has made. I do not think that any of us, until we heard the statement, and saw the pictures, had reallized to an adequate degree the stupendous nature of the calamity. Sir David Barr knows and honours the Nizam and speaks with a knowledge and authority possessed by no one else in England. I have no such advantages. I am here commending this appeal to your notice, partly as representing the sympathy of the India Office, partly as an ordinary British citizen, proud of his country, proud of the relations in which she has stood and on which she stands towards the millions in India. Do not imagine that the Nizam is making an appeal to us. Not at all. You have heard from Sir D. Barr of his prompt and generous personal gift towards his suffering people. And apart from that the whole energies and resources of his government are being turned towards their relief. But he does make the best of all appeals—the appeal by example. None have been more generous to the sufferers by earthquake, flood, or famine, in all parts of India than he, Nizam, and the other Indian Princes. He, as well as his people, has therefore a claim upon us. The prosperity of his State and other Indian States is indissolubly linked up with the prosperity of British India. On us here, in the United Kingdom, there is also a political obligation. But there is another, a wider ground of appeal, a appeal to our common humanity. We have heard from Sir David Barr and had read of the deeds of heroism performed by officers, British and Indian, by nurses in succouring and protecting their patients, by men and women of all classes. These acts of daring that so command our admiration are done at moments of supreme effort and great emergency when men's nerves are strung to the highest pitch. But there are others—humble men and women, who have lost their all, who have to face an unknown future of poverty with quietness and courage. And they are doing it. It is for them far away in a distant land, most of whom never heard of the existence of London, that we here in London in the richest city of the Empire, make our appeal. (Cheers.)

The following subscriptions amongst others were then announced:—H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, £100; Mr. W. Morrison, £200; Mrs. Edward Phillips, £100; Major-General and Mrs. J. B. Dickson, £55; The Mercers' Company, £52 10s.; Indian Specie Bank, Ltd., £26 5s.; in memory of the late Mr. J. G. Cardry, formerly Resident at Hyderabad, £25; the Earl and Countess of Jersy, £20; Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co., £20.

Sir H. S. King, M. P., moving a vote of thanks to the Chair, said: The Mansion House is well-known as the mercy-seat of the Empire. To it all eyes turn, whenever there is sorrow, I trust you will convey to his Lordship your gratitude for his presence here to-day, by the liberality and the largeness of your offerings. Remember that the Nizam is one of our staunchest and most loyal friends, and we can and should show to him and his suffering people that in the moment of trial they are not forgotten.

Mr. Latifi, the Honorary Secretary, in seconding, said: This Committee may be truly described as an historic body. It is not an ordinary occasion, nor is it in the pursuit of some trivial aim that the illustrious names of Ripon and of Lansdowne, of Cromer and of Roberts of Kandahar, are linked together. Great as are these names, there are others on your Committee whose names though not so well-known in the land of their birth, are still affectionately remembered in the great Indian provinces whose destines they have controlled. Their names are impressed on the hearts of the people of India in letters that cannot fade, in a language that will never be forgotten. The fact that these gentlemen have come here to-day under the chairmanship of the Chief Magistrate of this great Metropolis will be a potent factor for good in India. (Cheers.) We thank you on behalf of the people of India for your sympathetics words, and last, but not least, we thank you on behalf of the ten thousand widows and orphans whose cause you have so powerfully helped to-day. (Cheers.)

The Lord Mayor having replied, the proceedings terminated.

THE LIBERAL PARTY AND THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

The Prime Minister on Desember 10 had forwarded to him the following memorial:—

"To the Right Hon. H. H. Asquith.

"Mr. Gladstone, in the course of his last speech in the House of Commons, on March 1, 1894, said: 'I feel that in some way or other a solution will have to be found for this tremendous contrariety and incessant conflict upon matters of high principle and profound importance between the representatives of the people and those who fill a nominated and non-elected Chamber. We take frankly fully, and finally the side of the House of Commons.'

"We, the undersigned members of the House of Commons respectfully and earnestly beg his Majesty's Government to take such steps as may seem to them best to translate Mr. Gladstone's words into action at the earliest possible moment."

Two hundred and twenty-three members of the House of Commons signed this memorial in these terms. Twenty-five additional members signed it without the closing words, "at the earliest possible moment," substituting for them the words, "We promise our unswerving support in the prosecution of the work."

STRONG DECLARATION BY MR. URE.

Mr. Alexander Ure, M.P., Solicitor-General for Scotland, speaking at Sheffield last night, referred to the action of the House of Lords in destroying the two Scottish Bills which had been passed by the House of Commons with huge majorities. The resources of the Constitution, he said, were not yet exhausted. (Cheers.) To plough the sands, to fill up the cup, might seem to some gentlemen very courageous. But to him that operation was neither more nor less than a scandalous and culpable waste of public time. (Prolonged applause.) To go on passing up measures to the Peers which they knew in advance the Peers would murder or mutilate would earn for any Government, however strongly and loyally supported, nothing but the greatest contempt of every man in the country. "Ere our course is run," he exclaimed, "and before this Parliament is gathered to its fathers, it will be the duty of the Government to lay before the nation their method of dealing with the hereditary Chamber. (Cheers.) The method is plain, simple, direct, straightforward. We shall give body and substance to the famous resolution carried by over four to one of a majority in the House of Commons in July, 1907." (Cheers.)

MAJOR E. D. ERSKINE, Political Agent, Eekaneer, is posted as Resident, Western States of Rajputana, in addition to his own duties, vice Mr. E. V. Gabriel, transferred to the North-West Frontier Province, where he relieves Mr. A. H. Grant, Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, who proceeds on leave next month.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(Continued from page 6.)

This proposition the author established by his delightful remarks about the king crow, the hornbill, etc. He refutes the notion that the birds of Hindustan cannot sing. India possesses some songbirds which can hold their own in company. Another feature of Indian birds on which he commented is their fearlessness of man. He accounts for the richness of the Indian fauna by the varying climate of the provinces and by the fact that the peninsula lies in two of the great divisions of the ornithological world. In the Palearctic region are the Himalayas and in the Oriental the plains. Mr. Dewar, if I may use the expression, went for the Neo-Darwinists. According to the school of biologists who are led by Dr. Alfred Wallace and Professor Weismann all the varied phenomena of the organic world can be explained by the action of natural selection on indefinite and indeterminate variations. Mr. Dewar submits that Weismann and Wallace would have had a smaller following had our European naturalists had the advantage of an intimate acquaintance with the birds of India. I must pass over here what Mr. Dewar had to say on the economic aspect of the study of Indian birds. He concluded with some observations on the exportation of plumage. Notwithstanding the Act passed by Lord Curzon to prohibit for commercial purposes the export of plumage other than ostrich feathers, the unholy trade continues, the law being evaded by means of false declaration. If the Bill now before Parliament becomes law it will render the Indian Act far more effective. "We have," says Mr. Dewar, "listened lately to much talk about the right of women to vote. I beg to point out that there are modes of exercising political power far more efficacious than our occasional visits to the polling stations. Woman—voteless women—can, if she will, do more than even the British Parliament to prevent the destruction of beautiful birds." After the Chairman had himself spoken, and by the way supported Mr. Dewar's attack on Neo-Darwinism, he called upon Sir George Birdwood who playfully twitted the author of the paper for the blame put upon the ladies for wearing the feathers of birds as personal ornaments, saying that whether they were right or wrong in so doing it was ridiculous that that they should be blamed for it by mere men who were always shooting and snaring birds not only for food but for empty sport and the mere vice of killing something. He also asked Mr. Dewar to delete a paragraph not read at the meeting in which he stated:—"The native of India is, I regret to say, not characterised by kindness of animals." Mr. Dewar, interposing, asked the speaker to read the next sentence which was as follows:—"I speak more especially of the uneducated people." Sir George continuing, maintained that in their religious precepts and their folklore of animals their ideals of humanity towards animals are as high as our own or of any other people and influenced their conduct towards them just as effectually. Mr. Douglas referred Sir George to the cruel way in which Indian cooks carry fowls home from the bazaar. Sir George replied by remarking on the cruelty of European cooks of throwing lobsters and crabs alive into boiling water to give their shells just a livelier scarlet and render the meat of them a trifle more toothsome. Later he instanced the iniquitous tortures of Strasburg geese for the purpose of fattening them and to the monstrous process of crimping soles to make their flesh crisper. But apart from these two points Sir George had nothing but praise for Mr. Dewar's "most able and fascinating paper." Certainly, if all Indian subjects could be presented to us in as lucid and entertaing a manner, it would be a great advantage in many ways. Perhaps when the Indian official has to devote less time to writing unnecessarily voluminous reports he will have time to cultivate more than he is able to do in present circumstances the art of public speaking.

CHINESE IN WEST AUSTRALIA.

Population Annually Increased.

THE experiences of the last few days in the Eastern States, when numbers of Chinese have made their way into the Commonwealth despite the efforts of 20 Customs officials in one port alone, have the effect of directing public attention to the condition of affairs in Western Australia. The influx of the alien into this State is not regarded without concern by the authorities, for quite recently the matter was reported on locally for the Federal Government. In 1901 a census revealed the fact that 1,400 Chinese were resident in Western Australia. Of late years there has been from time to time some comment in regard to an influx of Chinese, generally treated with official indifference. Early in the present year another census was taken, and this showed an increase in the population of between 600 and 700 Chinese, or an average increase of, roughly, 100 per year. It is contended that the census on that occasion was not a complete one, as a fair number of Chinese who should have been included were, it is stated, omitted from the return. At the request of the Commonwealth Government the matter received the consideration of the State authorities, and the inquiries were entrusted to one of the officers of the Criminal Investigation Department, whose report on the subject has been presented to the Federal Government. Taking it that the increase stands at 600, officially the Chinese population should stand at 1,638 instead of 2,000 odd, as the following table obtained from the Customs Department statistics demonstrates:—

	Arrivals.	Departures.	Excess.
1901... ...	222	173	*49
1902... ...	301	180	*121
1903... ...	258	166	*92
1904... ...	175	131	*44
1905... ...	138	142	†4
1906... ...	105	158	†60
1907... ...	147	155	†8
1908 (nine months).	106	109	†3
	1452	1214	*238

(*) Excess of arrivals over departures.

(†) Excess of departures over arrivals.

These figures relate solely to the recorded arrivals at and departures from ports of Western Australia of Chinese, and it will thus be seen that, taking the actual increase at 600, the official figures leave 372 unaccounted for.

Since 1901, when the Immigration Restriction Act came into force, the attention of the Federal authorities has been repeatedly drawn to the fact that the Chinese population was perceptibly increasing.

At the latter end of 1904 Mr. H. Smith, the present boarding inspector at Fremantle, was instrumental in discovering 12 Chinese stowaways on the steamer "Sultan." Early in January, 1905 in conjunction with the water police, he again found eight Chinese in the steamer "Charon," but subsequently to that date and until 1907 no move was made to check the influx, which long before that period had prompted investigation.

A NATIVE MILITARY NEWSPAPER.

IT has been represented that the spread of education in many classes from which the Indian Army is recruited, has created a demand for an up-to-date vernacular newspaper designed to suit the taste of military readers. It is accordingly proposed to publish, from about the 1st January 1909, a weekly vernacular paper, to be called the "Fauji Akhbar" "Army Newspaper," which it is hoped will prove both interesting and instructive to the Native ranks. The 'Fauji Akhbar" will contain a summary of the general news of the week, particular attention being paid to items of news in which military readers are likely to be specially interested. The paper will also include a summary of military news, which will contain notices of all Orders, etc., affecting the Indian Army, special attention being paid to the early notification of Gazettes announcing promotions and rewards. Each number of the 'Fauji Akhbar" will contain an article on some topic of general interest, and there will be short military articles written specially from the point of view of troop company and section leaders, and designed to assist the latter, and their squadron or double company commanders, in the work of squadron or double company training. These professional articles will be supplemented, from time to time, by brief accounts, illustrated by maps and diagrams, of actions in which Indian troops have taken part, particular notice being taken of acts of gallantry which may have own distinction for the regiments engaged. These descriptions of engagements will be supplemented occasionally by short accounts of the services of Indian regiments, written with the object of fostering "sprit de corps" and illustrating tactical principles by historical examples drawn from the war records of distinguished corps. Besides the military articles referred to above, the "Fauji Akhbar" will include fiction of an entertaining character. This will take the form of short stories, varied occasionally by a serial running through three or four numbers. In this connection the Publishers have much pleasure in announcing that Rudyard Kipling, whose knowledge of India and of Indian soldiers has been exemplified in many stories of world-wide interest, has promised to contribute to the "Fauji Akhbar." In addition to the items already enumerated, the paper will include tales from Indian history, and from the great Indian epics which are so popular with the martial classes of Northern India. These will be supplemented from time to time by amusing anecdotes and droll stories, of the kind which appeals to the sepoy's sense of humour. To popularise the paper and extend the sphere of its usefulness, it is proposed to have occasional tactical scheme competitions, prizes being given for the best solutions submitted. Needless to say these schemes will be of a very simple character, and will be designed to suit competitors of all branches of the service. In order to encourage its readers to co-operate with the editorial staff in the production of a real "Army Newspaper," corps will be asked to nominate a correspondent to the "Fauji Akhbar" who will furnish the Editor with an occasional letter giving items of regimental news such as notices of any manœuvres the corps may have taken part in, changes of stations and movements of detachments, leave, promotions and retirements, accounts of regimental sports, particulars of rifle shooting and tent-pegging competitions, and the results of polo and hockey matches, etc. Each number of the "Fauji Akhbar" will consist of about twelve pages of letterpress. It will be enclosed in a khaki-coloured wrapper forming an appropriate title-page and will be illustrated by plans, diagrams, and occasional pictorial supplements. Urdu being the language most generally spoken in India, it has

MORE TAXES.

Mr. Asquith's Speech.

"DOWN WITH THE HOUSE OF LORDS."

NO DISSOLUTION.

London, Dec. 12

The Prime Minister made his great Party speech last night at the National Liberal Club.

He declared that the issue for the Liberal Party henceforth must be the veto of the House of Lords.

He declined to advise the King to dissolve Parliament, and as to the question what he proposed to do next Session, declared that his answer must be of a negative character. He foreshadowed, however, a Finance Bill, which will raise in its acutest and most controversial form the issue between Free Trade and Protection.

This, of course, means an increase of direct taxation.

MR. ASQUITH'S SPEECH.

FINANCE THE TASK OF THE NEXT SESSION.

Mr. Asquith said :—

"It is almost exactly three years ago to-day since a Liberal administration was installed. I am prepared to maintain the proposition that those three years have been as fruitful in administrative and legislative benefit to the population of any corresponding term in our political annals. (Cheers.)

"It is true, for reasons to which I shall have in a few moments to advert, that we have been prevented from doing some things of high consequence which we both hoped and attempted to accomplish. But we are met not in a penitential mood—(loud laughter)—not to acknowledge our unprofitableness, or to take upon our lips the language either of remorse or of apology.

"To say of a Government and of a Parliament—I may take one or two illustrations—which abroad is maintained at its highest level the authority and influence of Great Britain as the friend of peace and the vindicator of the public law of Europe—(cheers)—which in South Africa has put an end to the disastrous experiment of Chinese Labour—(cheers)—and brought Britain and Boer together to co operate side by side in the working out of free and responsible self-government ; which a year or so ago gave to our own people statutory access to the land and has established a system of national provision for old age—(applause)—to say that they have been either unmindful of their pledges or impotent to give effect to them is a patent travesty of the truth. (Cheers.)

"None the less, the occassion of our dining here is of curious significance. Festal demonstrations are usually held to signalise a successful achievement. We are met here to celebrate a failure—(hear, hear)—yes, and a failure of such pregnant meaning that its history in worth narrating.

LORDS AND LICENSING.

"The main principles of the Licensing Bill, and particularly the time-limit, were clearly placed before the electors in 1906. If anyone doubts what I say, I recommend him to consult the electioneering literature warning the electors of the effect if the majority of their votes were given to the Liberal Party, disseminated broadcast by every organisation of the Trade.

"Six full weeks of Parliamentary time were given by the House of Common to this Bill. Every capital principle was ex-tensively and repeatedly discussed. Any minor provisions were left not debated, that was not due to lack of available time, but to the abuse of time which might have been better employed.

"Lastly this Bill was accepted by the House of Commons, not only in Committee, but upon a second and third reading, by majorities which remained unbroken throughout, almost, if not altogether, unexampled in the history of a contentious measure such as this. (Hear hear).

"These were the credentials with which the Bill presented itself at the portals of the House of Lords. What was the reception ? Before a word had been uttered in that House in explanation of its provisions, its fate was already sealed. The leader of the Opposition in that assembly summoned to his own house a private gathering of his own supporters, and submitted on his own authority, to which only one or two protested, a proposition that the Bill should be summarily put to death. A perfunctory and unreal second reading was to be allowed over an already open grave.

"We hear in another place talk of the terrors and abuses of the guillotine, which will readily simulate the lachrymose glands of the House of Commons' crocodile. But Lord Lansdowne's closure by caucus—(loud cheers)—surpasses anything that has yet entered into the most despotic dreams of a leader of the Lower House in its indifference alike to the rights of minorities, the dignity and self-respect of the other House, and the decencies of public debate. (Hear, hear.)

"What followed was an empty farce, a debate, which might just as well have been held at the Oxford Union or at Codgers' Hall. (Laughter and cheers.)

"The weight of argument and authority was on one side, when you remember that the further consideration of the Bill was recommended by vote and by voice by men of such divergent views as Lord Rosebery and the Archbishop of Canterbury, Lord Balfour of Burleigh, and Lord Lytton. But they might just as well have remained at home. From all quarters of the horizon there was whipped up a sufficient number of gentlemen with titles—a large proportion of whom, it may be said with no disrespect to them as individuals, were totally unknown to their fellow-countrymen—(hear, hear)—who represent nothing and nobody but themselves—to entrench once more in a position of unassailable security the most powerful and at pernicious of all the vested interests of the country. (Hear. hear.)

"It was a triumph for the Trade, but a spectacle of once grotesque and humiliating to all who value the first principles of popular Government. If this Parliament stood alone it would surely, to all those who love liberty and democracy, be a call to arms. (Cheers.)

"But it does not stand alone. In the election of 1900 nothing is more certain than that not only was the other Education nor Licensing in issue, but that thousands of electors I might say tens of thousands, gave their votes through the express assurance that they were to subordinate their opinion in these matters in view of the great issue of the war. Yet the Tory Government proposed two of the most revolutionary measures of our time, an Education Bill which bartered the denominational schools upon the altar, and a Licensing Bill which took away the immemorial discretion of the justices and gave a vested interest to the holder of an annual licence.

"These are exactly the measures which an impartial Revising Chamber would have refused until they had received the presumptive approval of the electors, but the House of Lords made no difficulty.

"In the 1906 election both Education and Licensing were burning questions, and yet when the Liberal Government proposes measures which have the superscription of a definite electoral mandate, this Revising Chamber mutilates one Bill out of recognition, and strangles the other upon the threshold.

"The whole thing is a matter of the caprice of an Assembly which in a single Session rejects the Plural Voting and passes the Trades Disputes Bill. You never know where you are, except that there is a strong presumption of the sudden and violent death of any measure which menaces any monopoly.

LORDS THE DOMINATING ISSUE.

"The question I want to put to you and my fellow-Liberals outside to-night is : Is this state of things to continue ? (Shouts of "No !") We say it must be brought to an end. (Cheers.)

"I invite the Liberal Parliament from to-night to treat the vote of the House of Lords as the dominating issue in politics. (Loud and prolonged applause.) The dominating issue, because in the long run it absorbs and it overshadows every other.

"It may be I shall be asked to-morrow : 'Why don't you advise his Majesty at once to dissolve Parliament' ? That would be to admit a new claim on the part of the House of Lords, a claim never yet put forward—never, at any rate, either passed or admitted—the right to dictate both the occasion and the date of a Dissolution. By whom has this alleged right ever been defined and in what terms ? By whom has it ever been recognised, and on what occasions ?

"I venture to make very confidently two assertions, first that it is historically untenable, and second that it is, from the practical point of view, immeasurably absurd. Historically there is not a single case since the Reform Act of 1832 on which a dissolution has been allowed to take place in consequence of a vote in the the House of Lords. I may be believed—by you, at any rate—when I say that unless under the stress of overmastering constitutional necessity—and I purposly make that reservation—I do not mean to creat such a precedent. (Cheers.)

"Next, how if it were ever recognised would it practically operate ? Take the Education Bill of 1906. We are fresh from the polls and had, if ever any Government had, a clear and unexhausted mandate. We send our Bill to the Lords. They say, 'This won't do. We know better than you what the electors really think and desire. Go back to the polls, and in the meantime we shall mutilate or strangle yor Bill.'

"Why, under those terms, the whole life of the Liberal Government would be spent session after session in a series of general elections. That is an untenable and inadmissible claim. I am sure I speak in the name of all my colleagues when I say :

"His Majesty's Government will advise the King to dissolve Parliament not at the time prescribed at its own caprice by an irresponsible assembly, but at the time, neither sooner nor later, which they with the confidence of their elected and representative supporters in their own unfettered discretion, deem to be right. (Applause.)

"That is the great and governing issue which lies before us. I shall be asked, 'What do you propose to do, having made such declaration, in the next, session?' I will speak only for myself. Advice pours in upon me day and night in a ceaseless and not perhaps always a fertilising stream, from men, women (laughter), children, and journalists. (Laughter.) If the supply were to fail I think that about five o'clock I should miss my deputation just as some people miss their afternoon tea.

THE NEXT KING'S SPEECH.

"The Welsh ask Disestablishment, the Scotch another chance for a Small Holdings Bill, the Irish a new Land Purchase Bill, the Metropolitan members unification of the rates of London. In these circumstances if you ask me what is going to be the King's Speech next February I can only give a negative answer.

"I will say to those who urge that we should content ourselves with a colourless programme, with what are are called non-controversial measures certain to pass the Commons and not likely to offend the susceptibilities of the Lords, that such views, if taken by the Liberal Party, would be a confession of humiliation. (Hear, hear.) To those again who urge that we should thrust to the front for the sake of enlarging the area of conflict an almost indefinite number of contentious proposals I suggest that in the permanent interest of a progressive policy our first need at this moment is, without abandoning any of the great tasks upon which our hopes are set—I mention only by way of illustration the question of unemployment—simplification of issues and concentration of purpose. (Hear, hear.)

"One subject clearly and inevitably must absorb a large part of the coming session—finance."

"Bad trade, restricted employment, curtailment of consumption have been swollen. In the provision for Old-Age Pensions we have been accused of reckless finance. By March next we shall have reduced the aggregate liabilities of the nation by forty-one millions. But for these it probably would have been impossible to face Old-Age Pensions.

"The task which lies before the Chancellor of the Exchequer is one of the most severe that has everr fallen to his office. We may take the satisfaction of knowing that he has not to provide like the two great Protectionist countries for an enormous deficit—in one case estimated at twenty-three millions and in the other twenty-eight millions.

"It is not for me to suggest the source from which he will seek to satisfy his requirement. (Laughter.) That he will prove equal to the burden I entertain no doubt. (Hear, hear.) One thing is certain. The Budget of next year will stand at the very centre of our work. I was going to say that by it we should stand or fall, but by it we shall be judged both by the present generation and by posterity.

"It must raise again in the acutest form the controversy, from which we do not shrink, whether the admitted and growing needs of a policy of social reform are to be provided by the finance of Free Trade or by the alluring and imporverishing fallacies of Protection.

"Finance is an instrument of great potency and also of great flexibility, and it may be found, in some directions at any rate, a partial solvent of what under out existing constitutional conditions would otherwise be an insolub'e problem."

Mr. Asquith thanked in particular Sir T. P. Whittaker and Mr. Leif Jones and Mr. C. Roberts, and concluded: "The solution of the licensing problem has been—I will not say frustrated but it may be indefinitely postponed, by the action of an irresponsible body. I know no case which more imperiously demands a change—radical, permanent, fundamental—in the existing Constitution."

Mr. Asquith after his speech of fifty minutes was loudly cheered.

A DISAPPOINTMENT.

It is no exaggeration to say, writes a Liberal member who was present, that no event in the recent history of the Liberal Party has been awaited with so great eagerness, and indeed, with so great anxiety as the presence of the Prime Minister last evening at the banquet in his honour given by his supporters in the House of Commons.

His speech was a carefully prepared and on the whole a restrained deliverance, couched in clear and unambiguous language. Yet trenchant and vigorous it was not a great oration, and was somewhat lacking in fire. Mr. Asquith is not a great orator. He can quicken but not greatly move an audience. Last night he found himself in the company of a band of devoted friends who hung eagerly on his every sentence. It was hardly possibly to carry away the belief that he had filled them with genuine enthusiasm.

Mr. Asquith made it clear that the Government has made up its mind to stand or fall by its financial proposals.

"The Budget will stand at the very centre of our work and it we will be judged." It will be a Budget of great potency and flexibility, an indication of the determination to carry out drastic parts of the Liberal policy, such as high licence duties and taxation of land values without resort to legislation.

The splendid ovation which the Prime Minister received at the close of his speech wes a testimony to his solid worth, and the growing affection and esteem of his followers rather than spontaneous enthusiasm for the rather barren programme he unfolded. It convinced the Liberal mind, but it hardly inspired fresh energy or determination. As a rallying cry to the party in the country it was something of a disappointment.

MINES BILL.

The report of the Mines Eight Hour Bill was passed at ten minutes to ten last night amid cheers. The House rose at 10-12. Since it met on Wednesday, it sat thirty-three hours out of fifty-six.

CONSTANTINOPLES'S M.P.'S.

Quaint Scenes at their Election

Constantinople, Dec. 11.

The election of ten Parliamentary deputies for Constantinople was held to-day, the capital being the last important constituency to make its choice. All the delegates chosen by popular vote in the primary district elections just concluded assembled in the large hall of the new post-office for the exercise of their selective functions.

The Prefect of the City president, and the heads of the various religious communities were in attendance to watch the interests of their respective flocks. Seated in a semicircle round the elaborate electoral urn, they were a picturesque gathering of priestly types—Mohammedans, Orthodox Catholics, Greeks, Armenians several sects including Protestants, Jews, Syrians, and Chaldeans.

Altogether 517 delegates attended, and each was required to produce a certificate of his election before he was permitted to enter the building, which was strongly guarded by troops.

During the last few days party distinctions have begun to formulate themselves. A schism within the ranks of the Young Turkey Committee of Union and Progress, together with the formation of a Liberal Ottoman Council, aiming specially at the conciliation of the various non-Mussulman races, has resulted in the formation of three groups in addition to the Greeks. Each forward a separate list of candidates. Most of the electors had already decided how to vote and speedily filled their papers with ten names, and ceremoniously deposited them in the urn.

The proceedings were completed at one o'clock, when an aged Arab sheik, representing the Sheikal-Islam, offered a prayer that the election might bring unity to the people and good to the nation. All present fervently assented. A number of photographs were taken, and the urn was sealed with a soxtule seal and locked, the head of each community turning his own key.

In triumphant procession with military music the urn was then carried through the city, before being deposited with the municipality, where tonight the counting began. The result will be declared in the morning, and it is expected that the candidates of the Committee of Union and Progress will be found to have been elected.

LORD AMHERST'S TREASURES.

£220 Purchase Sold for £7,350.

London, December. 11.

Nearly £30,000 was obtained at Messrs. Christie's rooms to-day for the remarkable collection of art treasures gathered together by Lord Amherst of Hackney, the sale of many of the items being attended with rounds of applause.

Seldom during the past two years had such a large gathering filled the King-street rooms, and English and foreign dealers vied with each other to secure the rare pieces which Lord Amherst had unfortunately been compelled to sell.

The chief lot in the sale consisted of a set of eight panels of Gobeline tapestry, for which it was anticipated that £25,000 or £30,000 would be realised. The bidding, however, started at 1,000 guineas and only through the loud bids of Mr. Seligmanr, of Paris, was the price raised to £12,000 at which sum the hammer fell, a Mr. Goodman being given as the purchaser.

Of a far more exciting nature was the sale of a Louis XV. suite of fourteen pieces, which Lord Amherst purchased at the Wolterton sale for £220. Opening with a bid of £1,050, Mr, Agnew and Mr. Asher Wertheimer fought a keen duel the latter being declared the victor at £7,350, amid loud applause. The same purchaser also secured in competition with Mr. Agnew, another suite very similar but consisting of only seven pieces, the final bid being one of £3,307 10s.

High prices were obtained for much of the Majolica and Limoges enamel. A pair of Limoges enamel plaques, measuring 9¾in. by 3¾in., went for £1,612. A single plaque, 5⅞in. by 7¾in., made £1.785; and one measering 4¼in. by 3¼in., for which Lord Amherst gave 21 guineas in 1856, realished 280 guineas. The chief lot among the Majolica was a superb Gubbio dish, 9¾in. diameter, which after a keen contest fell to Mr. Patridge for £1,365.

TOTAL OF £57,000.

Germany and France were keen competitors and throughout the sale, Herr Goldschmidt, of Frankfort securing an Urbino Tazza for £462. Many of the items were from the famous Fountaine collection, and almost without exceptions these lots realised sums considerably in excess of the amount Lord Amherst paid for them.

With the first section of the Library, sold at Messrs. Sotheby's last week, Lord Amherst's literary and artistic treasures have realised nearly £57,000, to which, of course, must be added the sum obtained for the Caxtons purchased privately.

MOZART'S VIOLA SOLD.

A sale of old Italian and other violins at Messrs. Puttick and Simpson's, in Leicester-square, London, included nine fine instruments, which were the property of the late Earl of Lovelace.

Most interesting, though not the highest priced, in the group was the viola of Mozart, attributed to Giovanni Paolo Maggini, who made it in 1615. The instrument was said to have belonged to, and to have been constantly played upon, by Mozart. It realised £45. The highest price of the day was given for a violin by Santo Serafino, the bidding for which began at £100, and closed at £290.

A MOVEMENT has been started having for its object the presentation of a motor-car to the Marquess of Hertford, in recognition of the services rendered to Warwickshirs by the Lord Lieutenant in various capacities during the last twenty-five years.

THL "LONDON GAZETTE."

WAR OFFICE, December, 8.

Commands and Staff.

Col H J Evans, from half-pay to be an assistant adjutant-general, vice Col B J C Doran, C B Nov. 27.

Establishments.

Ordnance Board—Capt J F R N Maitand-Addison, R A, from second assistant secretary, Ordnance Committee, to be officer for range tables, Research Dept April 1.

Cavalry.

4th (Royal Irish) Dragoon Guards—Second Lieut G H Fitz-Gerald to be lieutenant, on augmentation Nov 17

21st (Empress of India's) Lancers—Second Lieut J H B Hollings, from Hampshire (Carabiniers) Yeomanry, to be second lieutenant (on probation) in succession to Lieut H Boyd-Rochfort seconded Nov 28, instead of as notified in the "Gazette" of Nov 27.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Supernumerary Capt (District Officer) C R Latham to be captain (district officer), vice C T Rolph, seconded Dec 7.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Art.—Lieut-Col and Brevet Col P B Tailor, on completion of five years' service as a regimental lieutenant-colonel, retires ; on retired pay ; Major A D Young to be lieutenant-colonel vice P B Taylor ; Major C Lyon retires an retired pay Dec 9. The undermentioned lieutenants to be captains :—R G Finlayson, vice W W Jelf, seconded Oct 20 ; J C Dunbar, vice H P Burnyeat, seconded ; A A S Younger, vice J C Dunbar seconded Oct 21.

Royal Garrison Art.—Lieut-Col and Brevet Col M W P Block, on completion of five years' service as a regimental lieutenant-colonel, retires on retired pay Dec 9. The undermentioned supernumerary captains to be captains :—F F Rynd, D S O, vice W E Wailes, promoted Nov 10 ; T S N Hardinge vice B R R Rambaut, retired Nov 21; Supernumerary Lieut H M Harries to be lieutenant, vice J L Forbes, seconded Dec. 5.

Boot Guards.

Grenadier Guards—Second Lieut E Antrobus to be lieu tenant, vice E Strachey, resigned Nov 21.

Infantry.

The Prince Albert's Somersetshire Light Inf—Second Lieut V H B Majendie is seconded for service under the Colonial Office Nov 14.

The Royal Welsh Fusiliers—Capt F C France-Hayhurst is seconded for service as an adjutant of Territorial infantry ; Supernumerary Capt O S Flower to be captain, vice F C France-Hayhurst Nov 21.

The Duke of Wellington's West Riding Regt—Second Lieut V O Beattler to be lieutenant, vice H N Urmston, admitted to the Indian Army Nov 5

The Prince of Wales's Volunteers South Lancashire Regt—Major S Upperton retires on retired pay; Capt B R Goren to be major, vice S Upperton Dec 9.

The Sherwood Foresters Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regt—Capt M B Webb is second for service with the Indian Supply and Transport Crops Dec 7.

The Royal Munster Fusiliers—Major F A D'O Goddard retires on retired pay ; Capt A M Bent to be major, vice F A D'O Goddard Dec 9.

Army Medical Service.

Royal Army Medical Corps—Major L. A Mitchell. M. B., from temporary half-pay, to be major, with precedence next below J. Hennessy, M. B. Nov. 21; Lieut. R. O'Kelly is confirmed in his rank.

Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service.

The undermentioned lady to staff nurse (provisionally) :—Miss M. A. Roe Nov. 21.

Memoranda.

Major-Gen, Sir W. G. Knox, K. C. B., retires on retired pay ; Col. (temporary Brig.-Gen) C. Crutchley. M. V. O., director of recruiting, to be major-general, vice Sir W. G. Knox, K. C. B. Dec. 9 ; Col. E. A. W. S. Grove, C. B., on vacating the command of an infantry brigade, is placed on half-pay Nov. 12; Lieut. T. A. Montgomery, half-pay retires on retired pay Dec. 9.

Reserve of Officers.

Second Lieut. J. A. L. Greaves, 6th batt. the Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regt.), is transferred retaining the rank and seniority which he held while in the Militia ; Capt. W. B. Reed resigns his commission Dec. 9.

Amiralty, 8th December.

In accordance with the provisions of Her Late Majesty's Order in Council of 29th June, 1894—

Lintenant James Thompson Blake has been allowed to assume the rank of Commander on the Retired List. Dated 3rd December.

The following Engineer Sub-Lieutenant have been promoted to the rank of Engineer Lieutenant in His Majasty's Fleet :—Samuel Harrison Dunlop Dated 1st October, Frank Howard Pratt Dated 1st November, Edward Iliff. Erancis Lindsay Mogg. Frank Bertram Jaques. Dated 15th November.

Chief Boastwain Thomas McDermott has been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in His Majesty's Fleet, specialy, for distinguished service. Dated 1st December.

Royal Naval Reserve.

The undermentioned Acting Assistant Paymasters have been confirmed in the rank of Assistant Paymaster :—Heriot Riddoch Glen. Dated 26th February, 1906. William Richard Ashton. Henry Thompson. Crichton Dated 5th October, 1906.

Admiralty, 9th December,

In accordance with the provisions of His Majesty's Order in Council of 19th March, 1908—Engineer Captain Alfred John Nye, M.V.O., has been placed on the Retired List at his own request. Dated 7th December.

Engineer Commander Edwin Cornish has been promoted to the rank of Engineer Captain in His Majesty's Fleet. Dated 7th December.

The undermentioned Paymasters advanced to the rank of Staff Paymaster in His Majesty's Fleet :—John Spencer Place. Ernest Walsham Charles Thring. Alfred Thomas Babb. Philip Bennett Stevens. Dated 6th December.

The undermentioned Clerks have been promoted to the rank of Assistant Paymaster in His Majesty's Fleet :—Warneford Gerrard Wilkinson Prall. Dated 30th November, Arthur Gwynne Harris Dated 2nd December, Head Schoolmaster Henry Charles Spraggs has been promoted to the rank of Chief School-master in His Majesty's Fleet Datad 19th November.

Admiralty, 10th December.

In accordance with the provisions of His Majesty's Order in Council of 19th March, Engineer Commander Colin McKenzie Norris has been placed on the Retired List at his own request, with permission to assume the rank of Engineer Captain Dated 7th December, Sub-Lieutenant Henry Price Norwood has been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in His Majesty's Fleet Dated 30th September.

War Office, Whitehall, 11th December.

Establishments.

School of Gunnery, Major Henry E T Kelly, Royal Artillery, to be an Instructor in Gunnery, 1st Class, vice Major G H Geddes. Dated 2nd December.

Cavalry.

14th (King's) Hussars, Second Lieutenant (on probation) Victor Robert Montgomerie to be Second Lieutenant. Dated 12th December.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery, Lieutenant Walter J McLay is plaeed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health. Dated 10th December.

The following to be Second Lieutenants. Dated 12th December, Lieutenant Wilfrid Victor Hearn Butler, from The Cornwall and Devon Miners, Royal Field Reserve Artillery. Lieutenant Colin Cecil Langford, from The Duke of Connaught's Own Hampshire and Isle of Wight, Royal. Field Reserve Artillery.

Royal Garrison Artillery, Major William N Gordon retires on retired pay. Dated 12th December.

Captain Alexander R Y Kirkpatrick to be Major vice W N Gordon. Dated 12th December.

Supernumerary Captain Reginald A Thomas to be Captain, vice J B Mackintosh. Dated 1st December.

Captain John B Mackintosh to be Instructor in Gunnery (Second Class), vice H de L Walters, promoted. Dated 1st December.

Lieutenant Douglas Scott, from The Kent, Royal Field Reserve Artillery to be second Lieutenant, Dated 12th December.

Infantry.

The King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regiment), Lieutenant Edward V. Harrison resigns his Commission. Dated 12th Decomber.

The Royal Warwickshire Regiment, Captain Lewis W. Johnson retires on retired pay. Dated 12th Decomber.

The King's (Liverpool Regiment), Major Arthu H. P. Harrison retires on retired pay. Dated 12th December.

Captain Francis Hyalop to be Major, vice A. H. P. Harrisson, Dated 12th Decomber.

The Gloucestershire Regiment, Lieutenant Hugh E Spear is seconded for service under the Colonial Office. Dated 21st November.

The Hampshire Regiment, Second Lieutenant Ivone H. Thorold resigns his Commission. Dated 28th September 1907.

The Manchester Regiment, Lieutenant Mansergh C Fowke is seconded for service under the Colonial Office. Dated 26th November.

The Royal Munster Fusiliers, Supernumerary Captain Robert E M Pakenham to be Captain, vice A M Bent, promoted. Dated 9th Decomber.

Army Schools.

Inspector of Army Schools and Honorary Lieutenant Robert G Cooke is granted the honorary rank of Captain. Dated 11th December.

Memoranda.

Colonel (Honorary Major-General) Gardiner F Guyon, retired pay, is removed from the Army, His Majesty having no further occasion for his services. Dated 11th November.

Colonel Arthur W. Collard, on vocating the appointment of Assistant Director of Supplies and Transport, Malta Command, retires on retired pay. Dated 12th December.

Colonel Johnston S. Talbot, half-pay, retires on retired pay. Dated 12th December,

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles H. Kennedy, Royal Marine Light Infantry, to be Brevet Colonel. Dated 10th December.

Lieutenant (Now Captain) Frederick R. Burnside 3rd (King's Own) Hussars, is granted the local rank of Captain, whilst employed with The King's African Rifles, with effect from 11th December, 1906.

The undermentioned officers having been admitted to the Indian Army, and the rank from the dates specfied against their names, are granted the rank of Lieutenant, from those dates, but without pay or allowances :—

Lieutenant Geoffrey B A Cooper (late The Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regiment). Dated 4th February 1906.

Lieutenant Colin Campbell (late The Duke of Wellington's West Riding Regiment)) Dated 20th August, 1907.

Second Lieutenant Henry A Cole (late The Leicestershire Regiment) Dated 29th February,

Second Lieutenant Reginald F Atkins (late The Royal Sussex Regiment) Dated 24th April.

Reserve of Officers

Captain Charles E Wegg Prosser resigns his Commission. Dated 12th December.

SOCIETY FOR 80 YEARS.

History of the "Court Journal."

The "Court Journal," the premier Society paper of England, enters upon its eightieth year of publication next month. Since its first issue in 1829 its success has varied, but it has never lost its prestige in the fashionable world, both in England and on the Continent.

It was founded in the reign of George IV., under Royal patronage, by several noblemen, who carefully kept in the back ground, allowing Mr. H. Colburn, the publisher, to take the responsibility of the editorial enterprise. The offices were then situated in Catherine-street, Strand, London, and the paper was frankly given over to scandal.

Under assumed names the doings of Court gallants and women were openly discussed, and so pointed were some of the references that if the present law of libel had then been in force the journal would probably have had a very short if lively career.

HUMOROUS CHRONICLES.

Besides its scandal columns it dealt with the drama, sport, literature finance, and foreign affairs. The "London Letter" was written in frolicsome humour, as the following extracts, taken from an issue of December, 1830, will show :—

St. James-street,—Brougham, with his five-hours' speech upon a tea-man, has driven the trade stark mad—emulous of their rival's fame—even Twinning himself looks wild, and scares Mrs. Skinflint, my housekeeper, out of her very aritmethic—she "pertests" against his having the charge of so much gun-powder.

The "Paris Letter" had a style of its own, and below is given a paragraph appearing under that heading in December, 1829 :—

Of course, you have seen in the newspapers the death of poor Victor de Metternich which has caused a severe pang in the grieved heart of Mme. de Castries ; and even the proud and haughty Duchesse d'Esclignach, whose heart, like all those of the Talleyrands, is made of sterner stuff, was seen to drop a tear.

Since 1858 the "Court Journal" has always possessed a Lumley as editor except in the three years 1903 to 1906 when Mr. Gerald Maxwell, eldest son of Miss Braddon, was in the chair. The present editor is Mr. O Lumley, whose father was editor from 1858 till 1893 and whose brother held the reins for the succeeding ten years.

As a result of a consultation with Dr. Charles Bell Taylor, the eminent Opthalmic Surgeon of Nottingham, it has been arranged to perform an operation for cataract upon General Booth on his return from Berlin. He leaves for Germany shortly. General Booth's age is 79.

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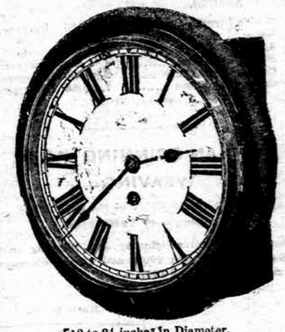

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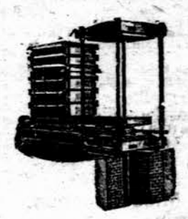

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COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, DEC. 24. | BOMBAY, DEC. 25.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols ...	83 1/16	1/8	
3 do. Rentes ...	96 3/4	un	chgd
3½ do. Sterling Loan ...	98 3/4	5/16	
3½ do. Govt. Securities ...	83 1/16	un	chgd
Bar Silver in London ...	23 3/4	1/4	
do. do. 2 months' hence	23 3/4	5/16	
do. in New York ...	49 3/8	5/8	
Exchange on London at Paris ...	25·12	01	
do. do. do. Berlin ...	20·46 3/4	un	chgd
do. do. do. New York.	4 87	un	chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate.	2 1/2	since	28th May
do Short London Bills		un	chgd
3 months' sight.	2 5/16		
do. Indian Bank Bills			
6 months' sight...	2 1/4	un	chgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	2 1/2	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	2 7/8	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	2 3/8	un	chgd
do. 7 day Market Loans...	2 1/2	un	chgd

Amount Withdrawn from the Bank of England ... ...£325,000 for South America.

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) ... 1s. 3 25/32d.

Holidays till Monday.

COTTON.

Liverpool:—

Spots	... Quiet.
Futures	... Steady.
East Indian	... Quiet.
Manchester	... Quiet.
Total Sales	...4,000 bales
Sold on Speculation and for Export	... 200 "
Imports	...74,000 "
Mid-Americans	... 4·92+02
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...	8 7/16 unchgd

Future Delivery Prices:—

D.-J.	J.-F.	F.-M	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.
4·73	4·72	4·71	4·71	4·72.
+02	+02	+02	+02	+03
May-June.	June-July.	July.-Aug.		Aug.-Sept.
4·72	4·73	4·72		4·65
+02	+03	+02		+01

Holidays till Monday.

New York:—

Receipts at U. S. Ports ...	...	53,000 Bales.
Do. do. last year ...	...	34,000 "
Exports to Great Britain.	...	61,000 "
Do to Continent ...	...	23,000 "

Spot Cotton—Mutilated.

Futures—Month of Jan. 8·67+06 } First four Mutilated Advanced on Commission houses buying.

Do. do. May Mutilated. }

New Orleans:—

Spot Cotton—8 3/4 unchgd.

Futures—Month of Jan. 8·88+06

Do. do. May 8·94+05

Closing Tone of Spot—Steady.

Holidays till Monday.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total Week's Sales		30,000 Bales
" Sold on Speculation		Nil.
" Sold for Exportation		Nil.
" Amounts forwarded to Consumers		62,000 "
" Actual Exports		4,000 "
" Week's Imports		121,000 "
" Stock		769,000 "
Surat's Week's Sales		300 "
" Sold on Speculation		Nil.
" Sold for Exportation		Nil.
" Amounts forwarded to Consumers		800 "
" Actual Exports		300 "
" Week's Imports		Nil.
" Stock		8,000 "
Afloat American		500,000 "
" Indian		4,000 "

Bank Returns and seeds unitilated.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee:—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) 6 1-2 unchgd.

Bombay, 24th December 1908.

All Markets closed for Christmas Holidays.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. on 24th inst.

Cotton	... 11,779 bales.
Wheat	... 850 cwts.
Linseed	... 928 "
Rapeseed	... 223 "
Gingellyseed	... 8,383 "
Poppyseed	... 178 "
Groundnuts	... 2,310 "
Castorseed	... 300 "
Rice	... 3,476 "
Myrabollams	... 2,052 "
Cottonseed	... 20,945 "
Mowraseed	... 303 "
Gram	... 319 "
Jowar	... nil. "
Maize	... 65 "

THE MADRAS MARKET.

Banks.

Bank of Madras	... 1,150
Bangalore Bank	... *Sellers* 120

Mills and Presses.

Bangalore Woollen, Cotton, & Silk ...	112
Do. do. 6 per cent Deb. 1910	*Sellers* 1,000
Buckingham Mill 7 o/o Pref. 1st Jan. July	*Buyers* 107
Do. do. 31st Dec. Do	1,025
Do. 6 per cent. Deb. 1909 ...	1 000
Carnatic	*Buyers* 540
Do. 6 per cent. Deb. 1913	1,000
Coimbatore Spinning & Weaving & Skares	*Seller* 155
Do. do ... B. Shares (50 paid) ...	60
Coral	170
Jamalamadugu Press	400
Madras United S. W. & M.	2,800
Do. Do.	700
Madura	150
Mysore Spinning & Manufacturing ..	*nom.* 200
Tadpatri Press (Ord.)	550
Do. 7 per cent. Cum. Pref. ...	104
Tinnevelly	500
Tirupur Press	475

Miscellaneous.

Burma Investments	...7 12½
Burmah Oil Coy.	...93s. 6d.
Cochin State Railway 5 o/o Loan (1911)	*Seller* 100
Ditto ditto 4 o/o Loan (1918)	*Seller* 98
Deccan Sugar and Abkari, Ld. (Ord.)	...*Sellers.*
Ditto 7 per cent 1st Mort. Deb. (1913)...	950
Ditto ditto (1909) ...	1.000
D. 5 ditto B. " ...	*Par.*
E. I. Distilleries & Sugar Factories (Ord.) ...	9s. 6d.
Do. 5 per cent. Deb. ...	*Sellers* £100
Do. 7 per cent. Cum. Pref.	11s.
East Indian Tea & Produce...	20s.
Indian Aluminium (fully paid)	110
Indian Cycle & Engineering 7 per cent. Debs.	90
Malabar Timber Yards & Saw Mills...	*Seller* 100
Do. 7 per cent. Cum. Pref.	*Seller* 90
McDowell and Co. (Ord.)	*Seller* 150
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref ...	*Sellers* 97
Madras Electric Tramways	...*nom.* 1
Madras Electric Tramway 5 o/o Debs	*Sellers* £95
Madras Electric Supply Corpn. (10s. paid) ...	12s. 6d.
Do. 5 per cent Construction Debentures...	98
Parry and Co. (Ord.)	135
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref.	105
Pykara Ootacamum	*nom.*
Shevaroy Manganese	...28s. 3d.
Do. do. (Ord.)	100
Do. 7 per cent. Debentures 1910 ...	*Seller* 100
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref. ...	97½
Do. Industrial 6 per cent. Debs.	*Buyers* 100
Do. Provident and Deposit Society ...	114
Do. do. (Rs. 80 paid) ...	65
Do. 5 per cent.	4102
Do. do.	98
Do. 5 per cent. Bonds ...	4 103
Smith, W. E. & Co. (Ord.)	140
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref. ...	105
South India Industrial 6 per cent. Cum. Ref.	40
South Indian Railway Debentures	£120
Do. (Capital Stock, 1911)	£103
Southern India Rubber (Rs. 75 paid) ...	50
Shell Transport and Trading Company	*xd.* 45s.
Do. 5 per cent. Preference ...	£ 9½
Shimoga Manganese	*Sellers* 50
Spencer and Co. (Ord.)	*Buyers* 150
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref. ...	107
Tanjore District Board 4 per cent. Loan ...	96
United Coffee Supply (Ord.)	*nom.*
Do. do. (6½ per cent. Pref.)	*nom.*
Vizianagram Mining	28s.

INDIAN GOLD MINES.

Anantapur Gold, fully paid ...	16s. 9d.
Balaghat, fully paid	... 4s. 6d.
Do. 10 o/o Preference, fully paid	...14s. 3d.
Burma Ruby Mines	... 7s. 6d.
Champion Reef, fully paid ...	... 5s. 9d.
Deccan Goldfield Development (10s. paid)	... 1½d.
Dharwar Gold, fully paid... ...	... 1s. 6d.
Dharwar Reefs (17s. paid) ...	... 1s. 6d.
Glenrock	... 1½d.
Goldfields of Dharwar	... 9d.
Goldfields of Mysore (18s. paid) ...	... 1½d.
Hosur Gold Mines (15s. 4d. paid) ...	... 7½d.
Hutti (Nizam's), fully paid ...	...21s. 3d.
Hyderabad (Deccan)	... 38s. 9d.
Indian Mines Syndicate (3s. 6d. paid)	*Sellers.* 2d.
Kempinkote (New), fully paid ...	... 4½d.
Mysore Gold, fully paid	...92s. 6d.
Mysore Reefs (Ord.)	... 4½d.
Mysore West (19s. paid)	... 3d.
Mysore Wynaad (15s. paid) ...	... 3d.
Nanjungod, fully paid	*Seller* Rs. 7-8.
Nundydroog, fully paid	... 25s.
Ooregum, fully paid (Ordinary) ...	...13s. 9d.
Ooregum Preference, fully paid ...	...21s. 3d.
Sangli, 15s. paid	... 3d.
Shimoga Goldfields (Rs. 5 paid) ...	... Rs. 4½
Topuldodi (Nizam) 16s. paid ...	... *Nom.*

THE BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal, for the week ending 21st Dec. 1908, as compared with the statement of 15th Dec 1908:—

LIABILITIES.	Dec. 15. Rs.	a.	p.	Dec. 21. Rs.	a.	p.
Capital paid up.	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund ...	1,62,50,000	0	0	1,62,50,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c ...	1,14,35,356	2	0	1,15,24,061	3	4
Other Deposits, &c ...	16,07,15,116	9	0	16,13,28,493	13	0
Bank Post Bills, &c...	7,82,389	5	11	6,80,683	15	7
Sundries	19,86,815	0	11	19,97,574	3	6
Rs...	21,11,69,877	1	11	21,47,80,813	3	5
ASSETS.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Govt. Securities	2,81,70,473	0	0	3,07,35,211	0	0
other authorized Investments ...	43,14,116	0	0	43,10,064	0	0
Loans on Govt. & other authorized Securities	3,98,27,689	3	4	4,17,68,004	0	1
Accounts of Credit on do ...	5,06,04,447	14	10	5,10,92,536	10	2
Bills discounted, &c	2,72,52,612	3	7	2,68,05,179	3	2
Balances with other Banks ...	18,36,421	2	9	14,27,366	3	7
Bullion	3,974	12	0	3,974	12	0
Dead Stock... ...	17,90,619	12	8	18,12,760	14	4
Stamps	19,009	13	11	19,581	4	10
Sundries	1,11,701	10	10	1,11,907	5	10
	15,39,31,065	9	11	15,80,81,585	6	0
Cash, &c., at Head Office..	5,72,38,811	8	0	5,66,99,227	13	5
Cash, &c., at Branches ...						
	21,11,69,877	1	11	21,47,80,812	3	5

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Government Balance at Head Office ...	23,15,770	Increase.
Government Balance at Branches ...	7,72,935	do
Other Deposits ...	6,13,377	do
Post Bills... ...	1,01,906	Decrease.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments ...	25,60,686	Increase.
Loans	19,35,315	do
Accounts of Credit...	4,88,089	do
Mercantile Bills... ...	4,47,483	Decrease.
Cash at Head Office ...	2,04,803	Increase.
Cash at Branches ...	7,44,486	Decrease.

Percentage 31·75.

INDIAN SPINNING AND WEAVING.

ABSTRACT STATEMENT of the QUANTITY (in pounds) of YARN Spun.

Statistics of Cotton Spinning and Weaving in the Indian Mills in October 1908, and in the corresponding months of 1906 and 1907:—

	Month of Oct. 1906	1907	1908
British India			
Bombay	40092418	39871147	37320745
Madras	3863306	3702366	3673203
Bengal	4246407	2460014	2387887
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh (also Ajmer-Merwara).	2832659	3259374	2747540
Punjab	1952702	1190984	764390
Central Provinces and Berar...	2154463	2138384	2282176
Total	54032348	51631269	49975341
Foreign Territory.			
Native States of Indore, Mysore, Baroda, Sandgaon, Bhavnagar, Hyderabad, Wadhwan, Gwalior, Khebengarh & Ujjain	1901099	2101599	2209748
Grand Total ..	55933447	53633868	52185089

ABSTRACT STATEMENT of the QUANTITY of WOVEN GOODS Produced.

N.B.—The weight in pounds represents the weight of all woven goods; the measure in yards represents the equivalent of the weight of the grey goods alone for 1905-06, but coloured piece goods are included in the yardage for 1906-07 and 1907-08.

		Month of Oct. 1906	1907	1908
British India.				
Bombay	pds.	12349862	13778344	13324735
	yds.	53312639	59790025	59530346
	doss	54023	63267	59704
Madras	pds.	676049	622305	578744
	yds.	2262·20	22·1465	1253826
	doss.	1912	1119	858
Bengal	pds.	82998	47839	47501
	yds.	264471	184021	204363
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, (also Ajmer-Merwara) ...	pds.	84980	718102	838232
	yds.	2163051	2673344	2004692
	doss.	2146	2641	2178
Punjab	pds.	21702	39780	22396
	yds.	69995	114·85	62191
	doss.	2	50	620
Central Provinces and Berar	pds	669127	651838	668795
	yds.	2767230	2656139	2672986
	doss.	187	1033	395
Total ...	pds.	14840526	15029485	15677903
	yds.	63333316	67722087	66317664
	doss.	58295	67957	63766
Foreign Territory.				
Native States of Indore Mysore, Baroda Nandgaon, Bhavnagar, Hyderabad and Wadhwan.	pds.	609916	676421	691110
	yds.	3375670	2433100	2588427
Grand Total ...	pds.	15450438	15685906	16369013
	yds.	66328986	70155187	68906091
	doss.	58297	67957	63766

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without having the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere, Wholesale Depot, 93 Farringdon Road, London, England.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Amount	Paid-up	Last Half-yearly Divid.	Cash Rate
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	500	500	14 p. c.	1,495
Bank of India ...	100	50	5 "	72
Bank of Bengal ...	500	500	12 "	1,530
Bank of Madras ...	500	500	10 "	1,140
Commercial Bank of India ...	P. 100	100	6 "	68½
Specie Bank	O. 50	50	1½ "	13
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld. ...	100	50	6 "	57
Punjab National Bk.	100	100	14 "	260
EXCHANGE BANKS.	100	30 p.c.	9 "	120
Chartered Bank ...	£20	£20	14 "	£53½
Mercantile	£25	£12½	6 "	£17½
Hongkong and Shanghai Bking Cor...	£25	£12·10	6 "	£16½
	£25	£25	£1·15s.	xd £75½ old issue new issue
National Bk of India	£25	£12½	43 p. c.	585

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown and Co	100	100		303
All India United Insurance Co., Ld...	100	20	½ c-o	14
Back Bay Bath... ...	50	50	6	40
Badham Pile	100	100	yr. 10	129
Baroda Tramway Co.	100	100		101½
Bombay Burma Trading Corporation ...	2,500	2,500	320	9,300
Bombay Burma New Issue... ...	62½	625	82½	xd 2,325
Bombay Electric ...	P. £10	10	p. c. 6	xd 154
Supply and Tramways Co., Ld ...	O. £10	£10	Nil.	130
Bombay Ice Mfg. ...	100	100	Nil.	28
Bombay Flour Mill...	500	500	40	922½
Bombay Land and Building	500	500	p. c. 5	500
Bombay Steam Navigation Company...	O. 250	250	p. c. 6	357½
Central India Mining Co., Limited ...	P. 250	250	p. c. 6	287½
Delhi Flour... ...	100	100	yr. 50	xd 395
Empire of India Life Assurance ...	200	200	16	187
Indian Guaranteed Surety ship	500	50	yr p.c. 17½	125
John Roberts and Co	100	10	1½	21
Kemp and Co	100	100	divd 10	195
Kurrachee Landing..	200	175	yr. 14	xd. 211
Marcks and Co... ...	200	75	12	150
Napier Hotel Co... ...	100	100	10	130
Oriental, Govt. Security Life A	100	100	nil.	25
The Oriental Mining Co., Limited ...	200	50	p.c. 18½	190
Phillips and Co	100	30	...	27
Port Canning Co... ...	40	40	p.c. 10	55
Shivrajpur	1,000	1,000	yr. 27	492½
Syndicate...	A. 10	10	p.c. 25	24
Sirdar Carbonic Gas Company... ...	B. 10	10	Nil.	17
Soundy and Co	100	100	8	80
Tata Iron Steel Co., Limited... ...	166	100	Nil.	nom 20
	C. 75	£ 15	...	div. 7
	D. 30	60	2 dis	
	P. 150	40	2 dis	73
Thacker and Co	100	100	p.c. 20	xd 286
Telephone Company.	25	25	yr. 1½	xd 33
Treacher and Co... ...	500	500	yr. 40	625

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad Advance ...	500	500	15	505
Alliance	1,000	1,000	yr. 32½	157½
Assur Veerjee	500	500	50	400
Berar Manufacturing ...	200	200	20	xd 190
Bombay Cotton Mfg. ...	500	500	yr. 50	690
Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Co.	250	250	0 ½	615
Bombay United... ...	250	250	20	505
Century	100	100	50	342
Central India... ...	500	500	85	1,670
China	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Chhoi Silk	500	500	20	575½
Colaba Land & Mill.	700	700	50	1,120
Coronation Mills ...	500	500	60	806
Connaught	500	300	25	250
Coorla	1,000	1,000	40	780
Crescent	100	100	5	113½
Crown	500	500	qr. 60	1,206
Carrimbhoy	1,000	1,000	50	1,100
David	250	250	20	445
Emperor Edward ...	500	500	20	600
Empress	500	500	25	350
Finlay Mills	250	250	...	272½
Framji Petit	1,000	1,000	75	1,680
Gold Mohur	500	500	20	275
Hindustan	1,000	1,000	20	545
Howard & Bullough's	500	500	25	475
Hyderabad	1,000	1,000	60	1,200
Imperial Cotton	500	500	15	160
Indian Manufg	1,000	1,000	35	640½
Indo-China Manufg. ...	1,000	1,000	divid 75	1,150
James Greaves	500	500	25	315
Jamshed Manufg	250	250	10	195
Jowraj Baloo	1,000	1,000	divid 35	390
Jubilee Mills	1,000	1,000	20	400
Khandesh	1,000	510	75	990
Khatao Mackunji	1,000	1,000	yr. 45	900
Kohinoor	500	500	25	830
Leopold	100	100	3	60
Laxmidas...	1,000	1,000	40	400
Lakshmi Cotton... ...	1,000	1,000	80	1,520
Madras United	1,000	1,000	125	2,150
Manockji Petit	1,000	1,000	150	3,320
Morarji Goculdas	1,000	1,000	175	3,125
Mysore Spinning	250	250	...	53
Mysore Spinning	50	50	...	20
New Great Eastern... ...	200	200	Nil.	215
New City of Bombay ...	500	500	20	xd 745
Phoenix	100	100	5	110
Presidency	1,000	1,000	20	645
Queen	1,000	1,000	20	900
Rahman	500	500	p.c. 5	500
Ripon	1,000	1,000	divid 50	840
Sassoon Cotton	1,000	1,000	p.c. 10	1,040
Sassoon Silk	500	500	40	600
Sholapur	1,000	1,000	200	xd 1,525
S. Mahratta...	250	250	20	210
Standard Mills	500	500	50	1,455
Sun	250	250	25	170
Swadeshi	500	500	45	xd 1,300
Textile...	500	500	30	xd 1,200
Union (V. Gopalji)...	1,000	1,000	500	250
Western India... ...	1,000	1,000	2	520

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Quotation
Akbar	750	750	225	4,600
Albert	1,100	1,100	45	900
Bombay Cotton	125	125	15	107½
Broach Cawnpore ...	200	200	10	175
Broach City	200	200	14	175
Fort...	475	475	.....	270
Godavery Valley ...	1,000	1,000	100	1,350
Harvey and Sabhapaity	250	250	.....	500
Hindustan	250	250	20	120
Hingoli	100	100	6	102½
Indian Cotton	125	125	14	130
Khanganm	400	400	25	325
Mahuva	200	200	...	150
Mercantile	125	125	nil	50
Munmar Manufg	250	250	.....	250
New East Indian	1,000	1,000	50	1,020
New Mofussil	400	400	50	xd 650
New Borar	500	500	40	487½
New Prince of Wales ...	500	500	20	510
Parbhany	1,000	1,000	100	1,150
Sind Punjab	400	400	140	4,400
Sind Press	200	200	25	480
Surat City	1,000	200	20	235
Volkart U. P. Co., Ld.	500	500	40	500
Wadhwan	150	50	10	125

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad-Prantij Railway	500	500	6 p. c.	530
Amritsar Patty	100	100	5 "	120
Panti Valley Railway Company	500	500	4½ "	422½
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway	100	100	5 "	pd 103

MARTELL'S
celebrated
Blue & Silver Label

BRANDIES

"One Star," "Two Star," "Three Star," } and their liqueurs— { V.O., V.S.O., V.S.O.P.

Known throughout the world to be of the very highest quality and distilled solely from wine produced in the vineyards of the famous Charente district.

DOULTON'S
GERM-PROOF
FILTERS

BY ROYAL WARRANT.

PASSED BY BOARD OF TRADE.
ADOPTED BY ADMIRALTY, 1907.
USED BY LONDON HOSPITALS.

THE MOST EFFECTIVE FILTERS OBTAINABLE.
SUPPLIED THROUGH ALL THE PRINCIPAL STORES.

ROYAL DOULTON POTTERIES, LONDON, ENGLAND.

One of the Methods employed in Drilling the Hair. This new System is fully explained in the Free Booklet, "Hair Drill," accompanying every bottle.

Renewal of a Notable Offer.

Further free week's test of "Hair Drill."

There can be no doubt that all Colonial residents greatly appreciated the recent opportunity provided them for a week's free "Hair Drill," for a most significant reference was made to the very frank offer lately made in the columns of their paper.

This was only to be expected, for it is indeed a deplorable fact that residence in foreign climes has a very detrimental effect upon the beauty, health, and conditions of the hair.

Men and women alike who dwell in the Colonies and Dependencies have long grieved over the fact that the climate and circumstances act very adversely upon the hair, and that, as a consequence, many scalp and hair defects become quickly apparent and very pronounced. Unfortunately the use of most of the prevalent specifics is entirely without benefit, for they are based generally upon vague knowledge of hair requirements and are generally compounded of ingredients lacking in nutrition and culturative value.

These, whether taken internally or applied externally, have always proved disappointing, and at times injurious both to the head, hair, and health. Still there is one undoubted application of approved merit and reputation, and it cannot be gainsayed that Edwards' "Harlene" is a real hair restorer, a real hair nutrition corrector, a real scalp tonic, and preserver for the hair—whether it be affected with dryness, brittleness, scurfiness, or greasiness; whether it shows signs of decay or evidenced by lack of lustre, colour, or healthy and beautiful appearance, or whether its deterioration is marked by greyness, patchiness, vacuum, or baldness. For many years has Edwards' "Harlene" held an envied and unrivalled reputation as a true specific for all untoward conditions of the hair, and the volume of praise accorded to this notable preparation confirm very striking testimony from the highest quarter.

Royalties, dignitaries of the State, social leaders, ladies and gentlemen occupying high positions, as well as the great general public, have used it, and always with the most gratifying results, for the use of "Harlene" overcomes any tendency or condition of hair weakness and disease.

It actually drills and disciplines the hair into healthy condition, and the faith of the proprietors in their preparation is abundantly shown by the very open offer they recently made, and which now, by popular request they are repeating.

They are perfectly willing to send any applicant a very generous supply of "Harlene" sufficient for one week's thorough use and trial. Enough to provide opportunity for noting a welcome change in the state of the hair. The supply is perfectly free and is accompanied by an interesting booklet dealing with hair difficulties and also full instructions for the use of "Harlene." It is only necessary to enclose the stamps for cover of carriage, and no restriction of sex or class is made. The form annexed below should be filled in and sent as per directions.

Edwards' "Harlene" is of course obtainable of chemists the wide world over.

FORM OF APPLICATION.

To EDWARDS' "HARLENE" Co.,
95-6, High Holborn, London, W.C.

Dear Sirs,
Please forward me booklet, directions and necessary supply of "HARLENE" for one week's free test of this preparation as a hair drill.
I enclose 3 penny stamps to cover carriage.

Name.....

Address.....

MAKES THE SKIN AS SOFT AS VELVET. KEEPS THE SKIN COOL AND REFRESHED IN HOT CLIMATES.

PREVENTS THE ATTACK OF MOSQUITOES, etc. When frequently used.

BEETHAM'S LAIT "Larola" Regd

AND PREVENTS IT BECOMING PARCHED and DRIED UP from Exposure to the Sun.

IT IS UNEQUALLED AS A DELIGHTFUL SKIN TONIC & EMOLLIENT.

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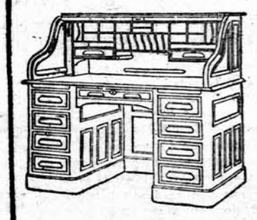

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I WAS QUITE BALD

J. EDGHILL COLES, Esq., a well-known Millionaire writing from [illegible] says:—

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GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, DECEMBER 11.

THE MESSAGE.

When a President of the United States writes a Message to Congress he surveys the habitable globe, and takes all knowledge for his province. No really hurried community could digest a sermon so prolix and vast as that which Mr. Roosevelt, "more suo," preaches to his people, who are soon to be Mr. Taft's people. Finance, trusts, policy—all these, of course, make texts for separately weighty discourses. But he proceeds to "thirdlies" and "fourthlies," which from an ordinary pulpit, would cause a congregation to groan. He talks, when all else is done, of the evils caused by the senseless destruction of forests, and gives a typically modern touch to his warning by illustrating his remarks with photographs. For our poor part we find this by no means the least valuable and striking portion of his Message. For what he has to say of the loss of water-power and the consequent atrophy of crops due to the ill-considered felling of trees is very sound, and it has for the world at large an interest which surpasses that of the past financial crisis or the contemplated social legislation of America. We can skip the rest, and turn straight to these chapters in the volume. We hope the States will not have wearied of the sermon before they are reached—or that the States also will take courage and skip.

CONTRACTING OUT

Any suggestion from Mr. Thomas Holmes on the prison reform is worthy of a hearing. Mr. Holmes's experience of the police courts has been not only long but intelligent. He has seen the people, and learnt their ways. Therefore when he proposes the payment of fines on the instalment system, though it may be staggering at first, we ought to give ear. Mr. Holmes, declaring that prison should be a last resource, reminds us that day after day men and women are cast into gaol when a few shillings would expunge the sentence. As they do not possess the shillings, they are deprived of their liberty. Why not, he asks, allow them to pay their fines slowly—even at the rate of six pence a week? His calculation is that in this way some fifty thousand might be kept out of prison every year. An obvious objection to the plan is the enormous amount of increased supervision—meaning increased expense—it would involve. But a good many extra officials could be engaged on what it takes to keep fifty thousand people in gaol, and the amount of the fines, which are at present lost, would also be a set-off against the expense. Though we cannot undertake to draw up an estimate of profit and loss under the suggested system, we will hazard the opinion that that the instalment plan would leave the community on the right side so far as finance is concerned. As to the social benefit—a much higher consideration—it should need no pointing out. If people can be kept from gaol, it is clearly well that they should be. When a magistrate inflicts a fine he indicates that their is no necessity from the public point of view, that the offender should be more gorously punished. The adoption of instalments could seem but a logical carrying of out his sentence. We should like to here what the authorities think of it—those authorities, we mean, who can contemplate a rather big change without dubious shaking of the head simply because it is a ther big change.

THE GERMAN AT HIS KIT.

Taking a list of 400 eminent man as a basis, American physician, Dr. W. A. N. Dorland, has tely been artempting to generalise about the age which a man of genius may hope to produce his sterpiece. Various pursuits are curiously bracket- together in his list of ages, which runs a follows: Chemists and physicists, at the age of 41; dra- atists, poets, and inventors, 44; novelists, 46; plorers and warriors, 47; composers and actors, ; artists and divines, 50; essayists and reformers, ; physicians, surgeons, and statesmen, 52; ilosophers, 54; astronomers, mathematicians, irists, and humourists, 56; historians, 57; turalists and jurists, 58. Granting that Dr. rland has made his selection fairly and that his thmetic is correct, the Springfield "Republican" rewdly points out some lurking fallacies in esti- tes of this kind. First, we must remember the matnre death before the age of forty of many n who, if they had lived longer, would probably ve surpassed the best work they left behind. en there is an element of chance, as when a at war enables one military genius to distinguish mself at thirty and another at sixty. Then there often as much genius in an inventor's failures as his successes. The man of letters, when he has sed through his immature and tentative period, es up a big subject which gives expression to the ief things in his mind. "After that, even though s powers are unimpared, he has done his main rk and has neither the fresh material to rk on nor the incentive to abnormal energy." cordingly one must reach the conclusion that he production of a masterpiece does not neces- ily mark noon."

THE £ S. D. OF HUNTING.

"Blue and Buff," in the the December "Bad- nton," admits that there is truth in the statement t hunting yearly becomes more expensive, but says it is still possible for a hunting man or man to keep a couple of sound, useful horses, d an efficient groom and thoroughly enjoy a full son's sport for £150 a year in a small provincial ntry, were things are carried out on a reasonably dest scale. In "fashionable" grass countries, of rse, the cost is a good deal higher; but "even the Shires, a man who can content himself with ee days a week, and only an occasional day 'over border,' can see a good deal of the fun for an ual expenditure of from £235 to £300."

THE EXPENSES OF THE M.F.H.

The M.F.H. has, we are told, to put his hands e deeply into his pocket, and more often than did twenty-five years ago, though his horses cost very little more, if so much. There is, however, urance of the future prosperity of the sport in fact that four packs of foxhounds are, at the sent, in the keen hands of the Fitzwilliam ily; that the Duke of Beaufort still rules over Badminton country; that the head of the se of Berkeley still holds sway; that a Pelham presides over the famous Brocklesby, a Low- again governs the Cottesmore, and a Gros- or the Cheshire; and that a Lord Leconfield not only shows sport six days a week over his e Sussex country, but has undertaken the tership of the West Cumberland.

"THE VALUE OF FOX-HUNTING."

Blue and Buff" dilates upon "the enormous e" that fox-hunting is to the nation at large. recalls that the late Mr. Henry Sargent, by full compilation, discovered that a gross total nly £200 short of eleven millions of money invested in hunting—omitting the value of stable dings and kennels, which was difficult to guess d that £5,184,000 was spent besides by private vidnals on hunting each season. At the present it is reckoned that the annual expendi- nting is most probably over rather ix million pounds, "a sum which ainly into the pockets of farmers, dealers, tailors, hatters, saddlers, e., and their employees." The writer from the commercial point of view g deserves the support and good

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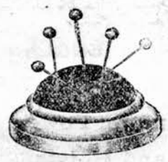

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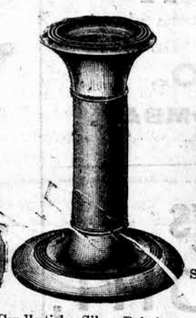

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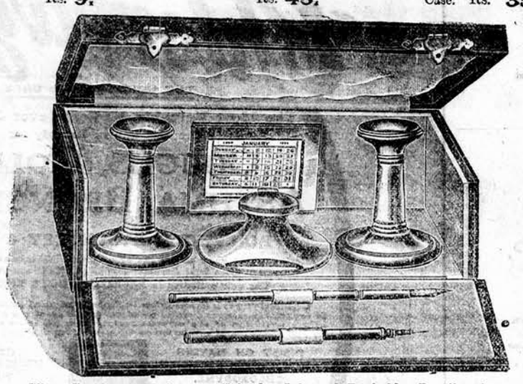

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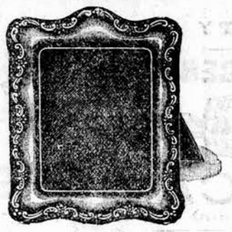

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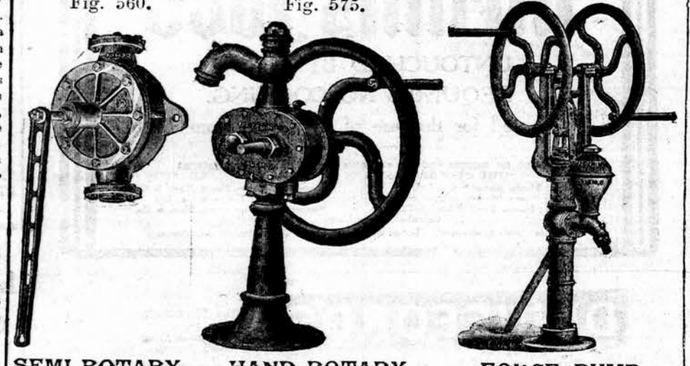

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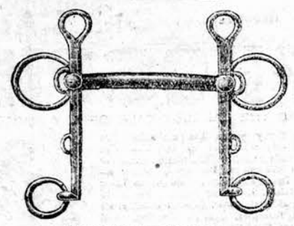

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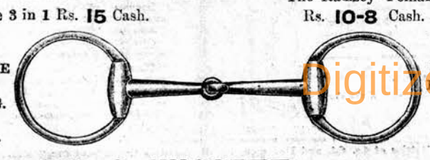

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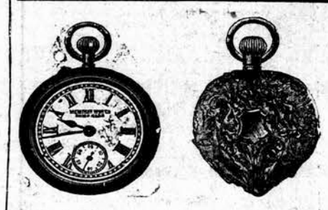

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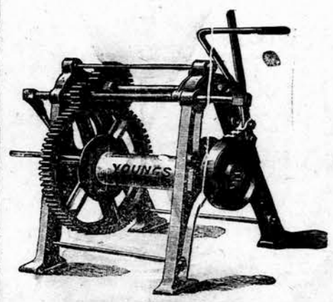

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